

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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CONDUCTING EDITOR.

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For Prospectus, Terms, &c.,

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## THE AMERICAN TURKEY.

From the London Poultry Chronicle.

A correspondent, "T. R. C. C.," has written to ask if we or any of our correspondents, can give the distinguishing characteristics of the pure American turkey, especially as regards color. We thought it would be no difficult matter to commence with the account given by American poultry writers, and consulted "Miner's Domestic Poultry Book" accordingly; but we there find little beyond an account of the exciting sport of shooting that fine bird, the American wild turkey. In speaking of the domesticated kinds, he names a variety of colors, just the same as we have them. We consulted Dr. Bennett's, and some other American works on poultry, with no better success; and were a little surprised to find that Dr. Bennett chiefly contents himself with an extract given from Mr. Richardson's hand-book, so well known with us.

We have written to an American correspondent on the subject, and have little doubt that, either in the pages of his journal or by letter, he will, within a month, oblige us with the intelligence which "T. R. C. C." requires.

With the above extract we received from the accomplished Editor of that paper the following request:

MONK BARNES, Hempstead, London, Eng.,  
October 25th, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Will you have the kindness to favor me with an account of the points and properties of the American turkey, either by letter or in the pages of the *American Agriculturist*. One of my correspondents is anxious to know about the wild and also the domesticated kind of the pure American turkey, with an exact description of their color, shape, size, &c.

Hoping you will pardon me for thus troubling you, I have the honor to remain,

Dear sir, yours truly,  
ELIZABETH WATTS,  
Editor of the Poultry Chronicle.

As we fortunately have the facilities at hand, both in the true history of the American turkey in its nomadic state, on our library shelves, in the recollections of our intercourse with the bird itself, and in its domesticated condition in our own poultry yard, together with as fine samples of the common household turkey as probably exist, we cheerfully comply with the request of our fair correspondent, as well, also, as to furnish a subject of general interest to our readers.

The wild turkey of America is still found in considerable numbers in the western United States and territories, among the new settlements, and in the Canadas. We have known it in its natural habits from our boy-

hood. We have put up flocks of them, old, with their young, in the western woods and prairies; driven them before us for miles along the bridle-paths among the "clearings;" chased them away, in winter, from the corn-cribs around the log cabin in the wilderness; heard their loud gobbling on a sunny spring morning when wooing their mates; frightened the sitting female from her nest of a score of eggs in the broad oak openings—which we took home and hatched under the barn-door hen, and reared the young chicks to maturity; shot them down from high trees in the nutting time of autumn, so fat that they would crack open in falling; and, when out of season, eaten of their flesh, which was poor, stringy, dry, and tasteless. All these we have both done and witnessed, "long time ago," and ever since have held an affection and admiration for them beyond any other wild bird that we ever knew or saw.

From that delightful Naturalist and truthful Ornithologist, Wilson, we condense the following description:

The male wild turkey, when full grown, is nearly four feet in length, and more than five in extent. The bill is short and robust, reddish, and horn-colored at its tip. The neck is of moderate length and thickness, bearing on its inferior portion a pendant fascicle of black rigid hairs about nine inches long. The body is thick, somewhat elongated, and covered with long truncated feathers; these are divided into very light fuliginous down at the base, beyond which they are dusky; to this dusky portion succeeds a broad, effulgent, metallic band, changing now to copper-color or bronze gold, then to violet or purple, according to the incidence of light, and at tip is a terminal, narrow velvet black band, which does not exist in the feathers of the neck and breast; the lower portion of the back, and the upper part of the rump, are much darker, with less brilliant golden violaceous reflections; the feathers of the inferior part of the rump have several concealed, narrow, ferruginous, transverse lines, then a black band before the broad metallic space, which is effulgent coppery; beyond the terminal narrow black band is an unpolished bright bay fringe. The upper tail coverts are of a bright bay color, with numerous narrow bars of bright shining greenish; all these coverts are destitute of the metallic band, and the greater number have not the black subterminal one; the under tail-coverts are blackish, glossed with coppery towards the tip, and at tip are bright bay.

On the wings the smaller and middling coverts are colored like the feathers of the body; the greater coverts are copper violaceous, having a black band near the whitish tip; their concealed web is blackish sprinkled with dull ferruginous. The spurious

wing, the primary coverts, and the primaries, are plain blackish, banded with white, which is interrupted by the shaft, and sprinkled with blackish; the secondaries have the white portion so large, that they may well be described as white, banded with blackish, and are, moreover, tinged with ferruginous yellow; this color gradually encroaches on the white, and then on the blackish, in proportion as the feathers approach the body, so that the tertials are almost entirely of that color, being only sprinkled with blackish, and having metallic reflections on the inner web.

The tail is ferruginous, mottled with black, and craped by numerous narrow undulated lines, of the same color, which become confused on the middle feathers; near the tip is a broad black band, then the feathers are again mottled for a short distance, and are widely tipped with ferruginous yellow.—[Cinnamon, we should rather say.—Eds.]

The legs and feet are strong, and of a reddish flesh color, with long, rigid, blunt nails, and well adapted for scratching in the earth, from which much of its food is obtained. At three years he is at maturity, and in full flesh and condition; weight from twenty to twenty-five pounds, although specimens have been found of the weight of thirty pounds, and upwards.

The hen is proportionably smaller than the cock, with substantially the same shades of plumage, but duller, as with the domesticated females. They usually develop the hairy tuft from the breast in the second year, but it is shorter and much thinner than in the male. They arrive at maturity at three years of age, and their weight is usually from nine to twelve pounds avoirdupois.

To this elaborate, and somewhat technical description we will add, that the wild turkey, both male and female, is very compactly feathered, with a plumage of exceeding brilliancy, a more erect bird than the tame one, standing somewhat higher on its legs, more slender in form, and more graceful in its movements and attitudes. The male is less addicted to strutting and gobbling, and the female less loquacious. They have a sharp suspicious look of the eye, too, like all wild things, when suddenly approached. These characteristics they retain for generations after they become domesticated, together with a shyness unknown to the others, and a propensity to roam abroad and secrete their nests from search. The young are prone to hide away on the approach of any kind of an intruder; and if not secured and brought to the house with the mother, grow wild as they increase in age to such a degree as hardly to be brought under control; yet, reared with the domestic turkey, or with barn-door fowls, they become tame domestic companions of the poultry yard.

We knew a large flock in Indiana last year

which had been domesticated several years. They were owned by two brothers living on adjoining farms, half a mile apart. They were suffered to range for themselves, and only fed as they came about the buildings in severe weather, visiting alternately each farm-house, and strolling, occasionally, for miles about other farms in the neighborhood. They made their nests in the fields, and groves of wood; no care was taken of their eggs by their owners, and they bred and reared their young at will. They roosted at night on the high trees about the buildings, or on the tops of the roofs; on being alarmed they would fly half a mile, or more, away, without alighting; would come up, when driven, and feed among the common poultry, but were shy, and could only be caught by being deluded into a building. In the month of March we obtained a young pair, male and female, of these birds, put them into a box, and brought them several hundred miles by railway home. They had corn in their box, but ate none. After arriving, we shut them into a small building for a few days, during which, although they had food and water by them, they did not touch it. When let out with our tame turkeys at the farm-house, they would not associate with them, but took to a grove of some twenty acres a hundred rods distant, from which we could not coax them; and, after a few days, we never saw them again. The feathers and bones of the hen were found a few weeks afterward, and the cock we neither saw nor heard of.

At the London Agricultural Exhibition in Canada West, last September, we again saw some fine specimens, and purchased three of them—a two-year-old cock and hen and a young pullet two-thirds grown—under the assurance by the owner that they were thoroughly domestic. They were noble birds, and the cock proved as tame as any turkey on the farm. The hens, however, after a few days loitering about the place, occasionally associating with our tame ones, wandered away, and we have not seen them since. The cock still remains, keeping his own company about the house, and has no apparent society with the others, other than roosting with them at night under a broad shed. He is a stately and beautiful bird, weighing twenty-six pounds; comparing accurately with the description we have quoted, with the most brilliant metallic plumage imaginable. The peacock hardly outshines his changeable velvet luster, as he wheels about in the sun; and he looks the very spirit of the American turkey in his own wild luxuriance. Our intention is to breed him with a selection of our best domestic hens, and rear a crop for future keeping. The mongrels between the wild and tame turkey partake of the hardy nature of the one, with its brilliant plumage, and the domestic habits of the other; and are usually an improvement in their stamina. They hold the plumage of their wild parent with remarkable truth and brilliancy, which can never be mistaken by a practised observer; and in this particular add much to the beauty and uniformity of the flock.

We have seen occasional specimens of the

true wild turkey at our Poultry Exhibitions, and many which were called so, but were not, being evidently mongrels; as they lacked in full depth the peculiar bluish tinge of the head, the general brilliancy of plumage, the erect figure, the changeable metallic luster of the upper wing, and rich cinnamon band at the extremity of the tail—undeviating marks of the pure specimen, as the colored portraits in the volumes of Wilson and Audubon will show.

The domestic turkey of America differs in no way, that we are aware, from that of England. They are of all colors, from a pure white, and all shades and varieties between, to that of a jet black. Among the full colors, also, we have the buff, or copper-colored, and the slate, or dove-colored—which many fanciers prefer, simply, we believe, as a matter of taste, as we have never discovered any superior merit either in the habits or flesh of such varieties. The dark colors are generally the heaviest and hardest birds. The prevailing color, however, where no particular preference is indulged, is a bronze brown, somewhat resembling that of the wild turkey, but less brilliant, and wanting in the striking marks or tints peculiar to that race.

The average size of the common turkey is about that of the wild bird, but when carefully bred, they exceed those weights. The heaviest turkeys we have ever known are those grown on the dry, primitive soils of eastern and southern New-York, Long Island, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island. It is not uncommon for seven or eight months cocks to weigh twelve to fifteen pounds, well fattened, and pullets to weigh ten pounds, while we once knew a two-year-old cock to have been pushed to the weight of twenty-four pounds, and hens frequently to twelve pounds. These are *dressed* weights, prepared for the spit. The western birds are not so heavy, probably, on the average, by one-fourth—such is our observation. We have now, on our own farm in western New-York, a Connecticut-bred three-year-old cock, of a dark silvery color, alive and in full flesh, weighing thirty-three pounds, and the young gobblers of seven months, of his produce, well fattened, weigh fifteen pounds, dressed for the spit. Much in the weight and perfection of turkeys, as we have elsewhere remarked, depends on the age and condition of the parent birds, which, for the best breeding, should not be less, of either sex, than two years, and always in a full and equable condition of flesh. Thus kept, and the young well cared for, a flock of turkeys is as easily reared as a clutch of common barn-door chickens.

A breeder of Shanghais says that one of these fowls, when eating corn, takes one peck at a time.

A Paddy writing from the west, says, pork is so plenty that "every third man you meet is a hog."

BARE-FACED falsehoods—fibs told by the ladies in the present style of bonnets.

#### AGRICULTURE IN PALESTINE.

We subjoin some extracts from a letter recently received from the Holy Land. The authoress—an American lady—some years since headed the Christian enterprize for the introduction of improved social and industrial habits among the benighted denizens of this once enlightened and favored land. The effort has succeeded, thus far, beyond her most sanguine expectations, and we trust it is destined to work a radical change in the condition of the people by whom she is surrounded. The enterprize requires the further and continued aid of the benevolent, and we shall be happy to forward to the colony any gratuities that may be left for it.

HEBREW BIARRAH, Plains of Sharon, }  
Three miles north of Jaffa, }  
September 1, 1854. }

DEAR SIRS: We have long had it in our hearts to express by letter to you our great obligations for your continued benevolence and sympathy for this humble work. Your tools are invaluable aid, as such implements are not to be obtained here. They are not only the admiration of the natives, but they greatly excel those which we have seen, which have been brought by individuals from other countries. Almost the only kind of tool used by the Arabs, for garden work, is a heavy kind of a hoe, of common iron, with a short handle, shaped somewhat like an ax. Their plow, of which I suppose you have seen a specimen at the great Fair in New-York, completes their agricultural implements.

The best carpenter in Jaffa, visiting us, was greatly astonished to see an ax; and an augur put him in raptures. Why he spent days to dig out small mortice-holes, with a rude chisel, that an augur would perform in as many hours! He begged that we would send to our country and obtain these articles for him, and he would pay the expense.

For squaring timber for joist, and the heavy machinery for raising water from wells to irrigate their summer plantations, they have neither broad hatchet or ax, but a narrow rude adz. The execution of their work is consequently very primitive. We have lost a number of articles, as a common hatchet, or a good jack-knife, prove to great temptations for those who can obtain them in no other way.

Your plows are a wonder. They say they are much better than their own—but they can not use them; they don't seem to have the judgment to keep them in the earth, and turn an even furrow. One who has been with us two years has learned their use, and we trust that others will improve also.

You may perhaps be interested to hear the Arab manner and routine of raising different crops. They have one mode and succession of kinds of grain, year after year, upon the same soil, and from distant generations. A short time since they were opposed to the use of manure, as an innovation against the course of Providence, and now only use it in gardens. The Bedouins and Fellaheen (or farming peasants of the villages) plow the soil with camels, buffaloes, and cattle. In the spring they plow as often as twice and three times, in preparation for simsim, or sesima—a seed producing an excellent oil, preferred here for cooking and burning to olive oil. As soon as the rain ceases, they sow their seed in narrow drills, by means of a tube affixed to their plow. With their right hand they hold the single handle of their plow, and with their left they supply the tube from their lappell of seed. This work ceases about the first of May. Early in August it is ripe. The pods open so easily that they



pull it partly green, like flax. The seed is easily beaten out with sticks. The soil then lies still till November. After the first good shower softens it, every peasant is on the alert to sow his wheat. On this mellow soil they often sow the seed without first plowing it, and afterwards plow it in. Sometimes, if there are weeds, they plow once before sowing. The following May the wheat is cut, irregularly, with a sickle, shaped much like a crooked knife, or bush-hook, used in Pennsylvania to cut cornstalks. It is carried on camels, to an elevated place, and threshed on the ground by the treading of cattle. The straw is trodden very fine, and with the chaff, is separated by a wooden fork, throwing it up in the wind. It is afterwards sifted by hand. The next fall they sow barley, as the wheat had been sown. Sometimes they plant dora on the soil previous to the wheat-crop, instead of the simsim. This is a plant resembling broom-corn in appearance. You may know it as "Egyptian wheat." This yields well, and looks, in immense pieces on the plains, at a little distance, like fields of corn. It ripens about the same time as the simsim. Both grow well through the dry season without water.

In the mountains they raise lentils as a spring crop—a very nice kind of small pea, much used for soup. Times and prices have greatly advanced here the last ten years. Arabs and other residents say that they can remember when wheat was half a piastre per measure (a measure is near a half bushel). Three years since, a camel load of grapes of 100 rotile (6½ lbs.) sold for 80 piastres—about \$320. Also melons, figs, and vegetables, at the same reduced price. A tax-collector told us last week that he had seen the poor peasant bring his donkey load of vegetables to the gate of Jaffa and pay one and a half piastres tax, and afterwards sell his load inside for one and a fourth piastres.

Oranges, citrons, lemons, and pomgranates, are mostly cultivated near Jaffa. These are watered through the dry season from wells, by the ancient method of an endless chain, bound thickly with very coarse earthen jars. The chain, or rope, is twisted from willows, brought from the banks of the river Ogee, six miles north. Small ropes, to bind the jars, are made of flags, brought from the same place, and also from Egypt. The water is raised into a large plastered reservoir, and thence daily distributed among the trees, until every part is irrigated, once in eight days. This process is commenced about four weeks after the last rain, and continued until the first rain, about five and a half months. Beside these, the banana, almond, apricot, peach, pear, apple and quince are common. In connection, on the same watered grounds, the natives raise a few summer vegetables, such as oehra, eggplant, and tomatoes. Without irrigation, in spring, they raise immense fields of the finest melons, vegetable marrow, and cucumbers. In the autumn and winter they raise a poor variety of cabbage, that never heads; a coarse kind of lettuce, radishes, onions, and turnips of inferior quality, and cauliflower, good Indian corn, sweet and white potatoes, peas, beans, and beets, were not known until recent introduction.

We have leased for three years about twenty-five acres of good land, a rich interval, lying on a small stream, that runs north into the beautiful river Ogee. It is an experimental farm, attempted six years since by three Jews. Through want of experience, and dependence upon Arabs, they spent much to little purpose, and entreated us to undertake its culture, hoping by an example to carry it on afterward to better advantage. They have made considerable improvements. The well, and its machinery, stabling, gardeners' rooms, and a consider-

able area are inclosed by a heavy plastered wall, about ten feet high, for protection. This is on a slight elevation, declining from which, in connection, are from three to four acres thickly covered with all the above varieties of flourishing fruit-trees. The rest of the soil is level, and used for grain. Being situated, at a distance from other improvements, one little farm and its ever-green foliage looks like an island in the midst of the undulating plain around, without a fence or tree, or dwelling near us. The distant line of the Judean mountains, where sits Jerusalem, in her shadowy summits, bounds our eastern vision, while the "blue Mediterranean," with its belt of shining sand, lies westward. To preserve the trees, we have been obliged this summer to use the Arab machinery and manner of drawing water. It is very laborious, and inconvenient to replace the fragile ropes as often as the continual severe friction wears them out. One large rope wears about five weeks, and the smaller ones, which fasten the jars, are more frequently replaced. The principle of the machinery is simple, and perhaps as good for the purpose as we can obtain in the present state of machinists and materials here; but we desire to substitute a strong iron chain, and plank buckets, for our withe rope and earthen pots, as soon as we can defray the expense, being a much cheaper course in the end.

We commenced labor here last March, and in the second week planted white potatoes. They grew rapidly, yielded well, and were of good quality. We dug them the last of May. The same ground we immediately replaced with Indian corn; it flourished exceedingly; stood from 9 to 11 feet high, and bore large ears. It was ripe in August. The soil has lain empty five weeks, and we are now planting potatoes again for Christmas, expecting to plant another crop in February. We have also had, this summer, fine beans, tomatoes, egg-plants, vegetable marrow, melons, and cucumbers.

We should esteem it a great favor if you can give us some directions respecting the culture of the sweet potato—particularly how to restrain a redundancy of vines. This is the third summer that we have cultivated them here—being the first experiment in this land. They have yielded well, and have been very sweet. But each year has shown an increase of vines, and also an elongation of roots—sometimes three feet, without size in proportion. Lima beans yield surprisingly. When, in the absence of poles, we plant them near trees, they entirely cover them. Different varieties of peas are very rank and productive. Vines which commenced bearing last November, continued to blossom and bear until the rain ceased in April. Rutabaga and other turnips are more tender, and of a better flavor than in the United States. The capability of the soil is great, when we consider how the natives produce crops year after year, without rest or manure.

After the crops are gathered, flocks and herds graze freely every where. On the plains around, from which have been recently gathered wheat, barley, simsim, and dora, to-day, on one side, we can see in groups four or five hundred camels, with their Bedouin herdsmen; on another, large droves of sheep and goats; and, still beyond, herds of cattle and buffaloes, many thousands of domestic animals, with their Arab owners, in the distance around us. As soon as the rain commences they will retire, each to their own villages and encampments. Last night several men, with a drove of superior goats, from the mountains north of Damascus, begged protection for them within our gates. Another, a Sheik, from the plains of Gaza, with camels, and attendants, often comes in to drink at noon. They offer us

camel's milk, and are very friendly. They say that the reason of their bringing their flocks here is, because the Bedouins of the desert pasture their grounds at this season, and if they pasture too near them they are liable to lose their animals. This week our laborers apprised us that a family of Bedouins were camping outside, near our garden-hedge. We were at first troubled at such familiar neighborhood; but we soon found they only wished a little water, safety, and rest for the night, as the poor are subject to great impositions and wrong from their superiors. Their household camels crouched around, their children, and dogs, and donkeys, and fire in the center. A few bags of grain, a kneading-trough, and a cooking pot, with a few pieces of coarse goat's hair cloth for bedding and shelter, completed their equipment. Many Bedouins from a distance visit us, and a number of their principal Sheiks have proposed a treaty of friendship, and invite us to sow wheat with them. We have daily applications from the sick for medicines, from all the country round. Individuals come from Gaza, and instances of four days journey, expressing the greatest confidence in our medicine and good intentions toward them. We appropriate our little hut to the use of those who entreat to remain under our care and nursing. Over the arches built for stabling we have built a comfortable room, since July, and repaired two lower rooms for our family. The Turkish authorities of Jaffa are also most respectful, and seek to accommodate us. Their principal officers visit us, and express much gratification at our residence among them. They offer us any needful assistance; request medicine for their families, invite us to their houses, and permit their ladies, well attended, to come to us—which, they assure us, is without a precedent. Also, the wives of Bedouin Sheiks have been brought, veiled, to our house, from the interior; and the examples that we have seen of Bedouin ladies of the first rank, excel in beauty, refinement of manners, and chaste style of dress, the wives and daughters of the first citizens.

Our Jews are now all absent for awhile, attending their great autumnal feast. Yesterday and to-day they have been out to our garden for palm branches and citrons, for their tabernacles. Their interest in Agriculture increases; and numbers would rejoice in the opportunity of making permanent settlement in the country.

The poor of Jerusalem and Jaffa are much encouraged by the recent donations they have received. On account of the late abundant harvest, and the embargo on the exportation of grain, bread is plenty; and we greatly regret the misrepresentations that have been so recently published at home respecting a famine in this land. Before this reaches you, I trust, you have seen the official statements of our Consul in Jaffa, and of the officers of the custom-house, entirely nullifying such careless reports. The number of our laborers are only limited by our small means for their employment. The Jews being unaccustomed to labor, their physical ability is very small; their ignorance of farming also precludes the possibility of receiving much in return for their hire, at least through their apprenticeship. Although they need a patient and liberal charity in their employment, we have abundant examples of their improvement and promise of well doing. There are two respectable Rabbis who, with their families, would move out of the city and reside with us, for the purpose of learning something of the theory and practice of agriculture, if we had the means to put up rooms for them. They are intelligent, educated persons, who would be afterwards prepared to instruct others.

Among other items, we should be happy



to give you a correct idea of the rapid growth of trees and plants in these irrigated grounds. Lemon buds set last May, have shoots to-day measuring ten, eleven, and twelve feet high—the first four feet large enough for a cane—and thickly covered with large leaves. The growth of the pomgranate is more rapid. Planted near together, in two years they form an impervious hedge. Orange trees grow quickly, and bear the second and third years after engrafting. Here they greatly excel in size and flavor the best Sicily oranges. Jaffa is only a few days sail from Messina, where American vessels come for fruit, and we are persuaded that they would realize a much greater profit by loading at Jaffa. An intelligent German friend informs me that he could furnish vessels with the choicest varieties, and largest-size picked oranges, packed in boxes on the wharf, for \$6 per thousand. Paper must be furnished for wrapping, which should always be white and soft. Vessels should be here the middle of October.

Our citron trees present a most beautiful sight, heavily laden with their enormous fragrant fruit. They are not yet full grown, but one just plucked, now on the table beside this sheet, measures one foot in length, and one foot three and a half inches round. Also one of the largest oranges, still green, on our trees, measures 14½ inches in circumference, and the same lengthwise from the stem. The lemons are accordingly large, but neither kind, the citrons nor oranges, would average this measurement. The medium size of marketable oranges is about 11 inches round.

Before closing, we wish to inquire what would be the expense and size for shipment, of a small-sized threshing machine, of the most simple easily-worked kind. Threshing here is one of the most formidable labors, and occupies most of the summer, where there is much wheat raised. We have told the Arab about them, but they can not understand the possibility of such an invaluable improvement.

The spring wheat that you so kindly sent us, arrived too late last spring to sow, but we shall spare no pains in giving it a trial the coming season. We can not express how greatly we appreciate the many favors we have received from you, and how invaluable, in our arduous toil, the tools and seeds that we have received have been. We rejoice that our weak effort has not been in vain, as others are now encouraged by our success, and the no longer contested fact of the practicability of such a benevolent work, to commence on a more permanent and extended scale. Principal Jews in Europe are organizing societies to carry out a similar enterprise, perceiving that it is not a bad plan to set their poor here to earning their livelihood, instead of continuing the entailment of their destitution, by supporting them in idleness, at so great and increasing expense to themselves.

Dear Sirs, to you justly belongs a good share of their benevolent joy, in the introduction of improved agriculture into this desolate land, as, without your implements, little could have been accomplished in our first doubtful onset.

Very truly and respectfully,  
C. S. MINOR

He who expects a friend without faults, will never find one. . . . A foolish friend does more harm than a wise enemy. . . . It is not by saying, "Honey, honey," that a sweet comes to the mouth. . . . A friend is more valuable than a relative. [Irish Proverbs.]

When the light of thy hope has departed, look not after the sun that has set, but turn to that which is to rise.

#### GLOUCESTER CHEESE-MAKING.

The following is taken from the published report in the North British Agriculturist of a deputation from Ayrshire, which lately visited the dairy districts of the South of England:

Few if any of the Gloucester cheese are what we would call *full-milk* cheese. It is a common practice in the valley of Berkeley to take the cream from a considerable proportion of the milk. In the dairy at Water End very little cream is taken off; and this, together with the general carefulness of the management, accounts for the superiority of Mr. Leonard's cheese. He has 36 cows this summer, and previous to our visit 8 lbs. to 9 lbs. of milk butter, in addition to the cheese, were weekly made. As cheese is made twice a day, the hours for milking are early. In the morning it is commenced a little before 5 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3. As the milk is brought in it is put into the cheese tub, and great care is taken to free it from impurities. A cloth is thrown over the tub, and above it is placed the ladder with the hair sieve through which the milk is poured. A table spoonful of nitre is put over the cloth, and is left to mix with the milk as it flows through into the tub. The coloring matter, composed of a solution of annatto, and the rennet are then added, and stirred carefully through the milk.

The thermometer is not used in Mr. Leonard's dairy, and on that account we can not speak precisely as to temperature. During the time of milking there is, of course, a considerable loss of heat; and as the small quantity of skimmed milk is added in summer without being heated, the temperature of the whole, we would suppose, may be from 85 to 90 degrees when the rennet is added.

About an hour is allowed for coagulation. The time for breaking is judged by the touch of the finger. By allowing the curd to become pretty firm the whey comes off purer than it would do if the curd were earlier broken. Breaking the curd is an operation that must be carefully performed. The dairy superintendent, or in her absence a trustworthy person, must do this part of the work. The hands are put gradually down to the bottom of the tub, and are brought slowly to the surface with the palm upwards, and the fingers extended. This is done repeatedly; and care is taken to avoid pressing or squeezing the curd, as a very slight pressure would cause the whey to come off white. After the hands have been passed through the whole mass in this manner, a circular wooden breaker, formed like a net is used to complete the operation of breaking. It is moved slowly and steadily until the whole of the curd is made very fine. The breaking usually occupies from 20 to 30 minutes. The curd is then left about 20 minutes to allow it to settle at the bottom of the tub. It is next drawn gently by the hands to one side of the tub to admit of the whey being taken from the other side. The whey is lifted in a wooden bowl, and poured through a hair sieve into the leaden vessels, which are placed at the side of the dairy. The sieve retains any small portions of the curd that have been lifted in the bowl. When the greater part of the whey has been taken off, the curd is heaped on one side of the tub; it is cut in different directions to allow the remaining whey to run out, and is generally pressed by the hands to accelerate the separation. The whey, as it flows from the curd, is lifted from time to time and put through the sieve into the whey leads. The curd is then put into vats with thin cheese-cloths, locally called whey-cloths, over

them; and the vats are placed in the press, one above the other, for about 20 minutes.

When taken from the press, the curd is cut into squares, and broken by the hand somewhat finely into the tub. A little heated whey is poured over it; the whey and the curd are well stirred together; the curd is drawn slowly to one side of the tub, and the whey is taken out as before. After the whey has been taken off, the curd is again broken down by the hands into the vats. It is easily broken, as it has not attained a firm state of cohesion. As the vats are filled, the curd is pressed into them with the hand, and they are piled one above the other in the cheese-tub. At this stage the curd is in a pasty state, and the fragments combine very easily; the pressure from the weight on the vats brings the contents of each vat into a mass. When the vats are all filled, they are reversed, and the bottom ones placed uppermost. The top cheese is taken and a triangular paring, about an inch broad at the base, is cut off round the edge. It is then turned into a whey cloth, the vat is rinsed with a little whey, and the cheese is put into it with the cloth under. The edge that is now uppermost is pared round as the other had been, and a portion of curd, in the form of an inverted cone, is cut out of the center of the cheese. This is called "cutting out the witch," and we have been informed that the practice is seldom omitted by a Berkeley dairy-maid. Along with an old horse-shoe over the door it forms a perfectly sufficient safeguard against witchcraft. The "witch" is broken down by the hand, the paring from the edge is placed round the opening made by "cutting out the witch," as much more curd is put in as suffices to make the vat full enough; the cheese is covered over with the cloth, and is put into the press. The other vats are treated in the same manner, and are then put into the press.

After being pressed an hour, or an hour and a half, the cheeses are put into dry whey-cloths, and returned to the press till evening. They are then rubbed over with refined salt, and put into thicker cloths, called "salting cloths." In the morning the cheese is again rubbed with salt, and returned to the press in the same cloth. Next morning it is rubbed a third time with salt, and the salting-cloth is put over it another day. On the fourth morning the cheese is put into the vat without a cloth, for the purpose of being made smooth. It is reversed in the vat on the fifth morning, and again on the sixth, and on the seventh morning it is laid on the shelf. The frequent rubbing of so many cheeses with salt has a very severe effect upon the hands of the dairy-maid.

It may be stated as a fair average of the amount of whey butter in Mr. Leonard's dairy, that one pound is made weekly from the produce of each cow during summer. The cheeses are turned daily in the cheese room until they become firm, and afterwards they are turned about twice a week. Before being sold they are painted with coloring matter composed of Venetian red and water. There is no particular age of the cheese at which the painting should take place. They are painted just long enough before being sold to allow the peculiar bluish color, which indicates a true Gloucester cheese, to show itself. This may be at the age of three or four or six months. In painting, the dairy-maid sits on a low stool, takes the cheese in her lap and scrapes it carefully. She then stains it over with a woollen cloth dipped in the paint. In some cheese-rooms, after the cheese is painted, a cabbage-leaf is placed upon it, to assist in imparting the desired color. The leaf is kept on a week, first on the one side and then on the other. A longer time of it would injure the color.



The single Gloucester cheese, which is generally made in Berkeley, is 15½ inches in diameter, and from 2¼ to 2½ inches in depth. This gives about eight cheeses to the cwt. The quality of the double Gloucester is originally the same, but it is made of double thickness, and is usually kept to a greater age, which accounts for the higher price at which it is sold. The large leaden vessels and some of the other utensils in the Berkeley dairies are excellent. The cheese-tubs, like most of our own, are of wood; but the vats or chesells are much superior to ours. They are made of elm, and are turned out of a single piece of wood. Their surface is remarkably smooth; and as they are hooped with wood there is nothing about them to corrode. With ordinary care, therefore, they last a long time. The wooden presses, though they have a clumsy, and old-fashioned appearance, seem to work well. We counted 15 cheeses piled upon each other in one of them. They have no advantage over good lever presses, and in some respects are not so convenient.

#### DISEASE OF UDDER AND TEATS IN COWS.

**CASE 1.—Obstruction in a Cow's Teat.**—In 1831 I was called in to attend a cow, the property of Mr. Tudman, of Yoking's Gate near this town, that had calved a week ago, and had borne two calves before. There was an obstruction up one of the teats, and the udder was very much distended with milk. I merely introduced a knitting needle up it for about two inches, and broke down two different pieces of coagulum or membrane that crossed it, and the milk could be immediately drawn off, and she did well without any further trouble.

**CASE 2.—Injury to a Cow's Teat.**—17th September, 1845. Mr. Garratt, timber merchant, of this town, had a cow that had just met with an injury to one of her teats, in having a little of the end of it cut off slantwise. Although we fomented the parts, bled her, and repeatedly passed the silver milk tube up it, yet she became "gargeted," and lost her quarter.

When the teat is injured, we scarcely ever do any good. At first the milk becomes obstructed in the teat, and by the introduction of the tube, the teat, and ultimately the udder becomes inflamed. Then scarcely any milk flows, and what comes is frequently bloody, but soon it entirely ceases. Now only some serum can be drawn out, and soon this ceases. Next, pus forms, which comes out in clots, at others it is tolerably liquid; and if it can not be well got out, the udder hardens in places, and abscesses form, and now the udder is completely destroyed for secreting milk, and she is completely "gargeted."

In April, 1846, the same teat again became highly inflamed and swollen, and pus formed within it. I inserted caustic lints in its orifice, which was nearly closed up; a slough came out, and the pus discharged well. Abscesses afterwards formed in the udder; which (the abscesses) ultimately got well, but the udder became scirrhus.

**CASE 3.—Obstruction in a Cow's Teat.**—April 17, 1844. Was sent for to attend a cow that had calved yesterday; no milk could be got out of the anterior off teat. On examining it, I found that about an inch and a half up it, there was a thickening for about half an inch in length of the lining membrane, and no doubt the sides of which were united, and the passage was completely obstructed. I first passed a probe, and forced it through, after which I passed a silver tube up it, and then the milk ran freely and relieved the udder.

On the 18th and 19th, I introduced the tube pretty easily, and the milk ran through it readily, and I was in hopes that the tumor,

a "thunk," as it is called about here, in the passage would become absorbed. Some of the milk could be drawn by the hand after the tube was removed.

20th.—I introduced the tube again, but no milk came out. The teat was sore, and from the orifice a little blood oozed out. To be left alone.

21st.—The teat and udder were much sorer, and the orifice was closed up and swollen, and a little blood oozed out. With some little trouble I again introduced the silver probe, and milk passed very fluently. I forgot to observe that this cow was bred by the owner, and that nothing had ever been amiss with her teat before, and she was well when she was loosed dry.

29th.—The milk has been got out very well, and the udder is very soft; but, from some cause or other, the teat is now a good deal diseased, as it is difficult to introduce the tube. Pus and serum are now within it. The tumor in the teat is as hard as ever, and the tube is obliged to be still forced through it. I fancy the teat has become inflamed from rubbing some Ung. Potas. Iodid. on it and the udder, and from another person forcing the tube up. This case I left off attending in consequence of other interference; abscesses formed, and she lost the quarter.

**CASE 4.—Obstruction in a Cow's Teats.**—13th April, 1844, I was sent for to a cow that had been purchased at our fair on the 11th instant, that had got obstructions in two of her teats; she had calved two or three days before she was bought; no milk could be got out of the hinder teat on the off side, or any out of the anterior one on the near side; the obstruction was but half way up in each teat, and I could not pass even the silver probe through the off teat. I did so in the other, but could not, on account of the smallness of the orifice of the teats, introduce the silver tube into either of them. Both quarters took good ways, and nothing more was done than fomenting, drawing and hand-rubbing the teats and udder, which became quite soft, and the milk flowed out well.

**CASE 5.—Obstruction in a Cow's Teat.**—June 6, 1843. Mr. Green, shoemaker, of this town, purchased a cow at our late fair, and at the time of purchase, her udder was freely distended with milk; at night she was milked, and it was found that from only three of the quarters could the milk be entirely drawn off. From the other he could only extract about half a tea-cupful, when it would cease, but in a short time the lower part would be filled again, and in the same way only a similar quantity could be obtained. The owner took her again on my pronouncing her unsound.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—The obstruction in this lay at the upper part of the teat, and there must have been a stricture there, as there was only a small orifice to admit the milk through. I could not detect any thickening or tumor about the parts. Not near all the milk was obtained from the quarter, yet it was not coagulated.

**CASE 6.—Obstruction at the ends of a Heifer's Teats.**—18th March, 1845. I was called in to see a two-year-old heifer, belonging to Mr. Tomlinson, of the Chinnell. She was about a month off calving. At the very end of two of the teats there was a substance like a smooth wart hanging from them, and one was half an inch long, and the other not so long. They were closely adherent, and closed up the orifices of the teats. As they did not look like the common wart, I plucked them away. When away, I found they left a concavity at the end of each teat, and the orifice of each teat was perfectly exposed, and the ends and whole of the teats were soft and natural.

The substances removed were similar in

appearance to masses of gum arabic, and were found of concentric layers on each other.

I am inclined to think that they were formed from a secretion on the inside or orifice of the teats, and as it oozed out became a hardened mass. Ordered the teats to be occasionally well soaked in warm water to supple the parts, and to remove any fresh deposit.

**CASE 7.—Tumor within the end of a Cow's Teat.**—20th March, 1845.—Saw an aged cow of Mr. Groom's, surgeon of this town, that when she was milked, the milk fled out of one of the teats in every direction, and it could scarcely be caught in the pail.

On examining it I found there was a small tumor, the size of a pea, within the teat at the very lower end. The milk was forced out with difficulty, and the person was almost half an hour in milking her. I ascertained the cause was that she met with an injury to the lower end of the teat, which was cut off, and left this tumor. The teat certainly has the appearance as if it had been cut off, as it is flat at the end. On putting a silver tube up it the milk flowed freely. To be left alone, and get the milk out as well as they can.

**CASE 8.—Fistulous opening in a Cow's Teat from an Injury.**—8th April, 1846.—Saw this day a cow belonging to Mr. Furber, of the Warren House. He had bought her of Mr. Ray of Prees, and while in Mr. Ray's possession, she met with an injury to the hindermost teat on the right side, which left an opening in it the size of the natural one. It is situate about a quarter of an inch from the other, and there are evident marks of the teat having been torn or cut, as it is cicatrized over, leaving this small opening through which the milk is constantly dribbling. This quarter is less than the other, in consequence of running the milk out.

**TREATMENT.**—Touched the orifice with Argent. Nit., and left a tube to be introduced into the natural opening.

10th.—There is a slight slough from the false orifice. Touched it with a heated knitting needle, and then passed a suture through its edges, and closed the opening. Ordered the milk to be drawn three or four times a day with the tube instead of the hand or calf.

12th.—I was informed that the suture had given way, and that the milk issued out as usual. The owner would not go to any more expense about it, so I discontinued my visits. If I had her at my own house I have no doubt but what I could have cured it.

**CASE 9.—Obstructions at the top of a Cow's Teat or in Udder.**—June 1st, 1847. A two-year-old heifer of Mr. Bradshaw's, of Highgate, in this town, calved two days ago. No milk can be got out of the posterior left quarter. On examining the teat, not the least obstruction or thickening can be felt in it, or at the lower part of the udder, other than from the ordinary swelling after calving. I introduced a probe quite up to the udder, but no milk came out on withdrawing it. Ordered to be well fomented and drawn.

7th.—A person has bought her, but no milk has yet been obtained from this quarter, and only a little watery discharge can now be drawn out. Quarter not much enlarged. She was again sold, and I lost sight of her. In this case I have no doubt but that the milk ducts were closed up by adhesive inflammation.

**CASE 10.—Wart at the end of a Heifer's Teat.**—On the 18th of October, 1849, I was called in to attend a two-year-old heifer that had calved three or four days before, belonging to Mr. Isaac Wragg, of the Feathers Inn, in this town, that had an obstruction in one of her teats.

It appears that she had a wart at the end

of the posterior off teat, and that a veterinary surgeon in this town had cut it off prior to calving. At present there is the remains of the wart, occupying the very end and center of the teat where the milk comes out, and only the smallest point of a probe can be got into it, but no milk can be got out.

I thought the only plan was to slough it out, for which purpose I introduced a small portion of Hyd. Bichlor. for three consecutive days, having previously drawn the milk off with a sharp pointed teat tube.

In the course of six or seven days it sloughed off on the tube on withdrawing it, and then the milk came pretty freely away, and she did well without any further trouble.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—We are not unfrequently called in to attend cows when there are obstructions in their teats, and on handling them we discover small tumors of about the size of a pea. They appear to occupy some part of the cavity of the teat, and as if they were formed within or on its lining membrane, and slightly moveable. In other cases the center of the tube, in various degrees, seems indurated and closed up, and has a corded feel; and in my neighborhood as I before stated, this obstruction goes by the name of being "thunked" (from like a thong I fancy).

In the first instance the milk will some times gradually pass below the obstruction and accumulate in the lower part of the teat; but as soon as it is removed no more can be obtained until it accumulates again. Sometimes the obstruction is not so great but that the milk can, with great difficulty and patience, be removed entirely from the udder, but in other cases it too frequently happens that the sides of the tube have united together, and completely obliterated the passage so as to admit the milk to pass, and of course the quarter will be useless, and the retention of the milk will very likely bring on mammitis.

Mr. W. C. Sibbald, veterinary surgeon, Biggleswade, in his Prize Essay, and inserted in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society," says that, "not unfrequently the flow of the milk through one or more of the teats is obstructed by a small moveable tumor or tumors, about the size of peas, descending into the passage. A small metallic probe should be passed up the teat, which will push them back into the udder, and they will often remain there without causing any further inconvenience." Now, in these cases, the tumors must have been greatly pedunculated to admit of their being forced into the udder, or they must have been lacteal calculi. I can not say that I ever met with a case in point, but the observation is well worth our notice.

Veterinarian.]

W. A. CARTWRIGHT, V. S.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### THE TREATMENT OF GRASS-LAND FOR CORN.

As your columns are devoted to the interests of Agriculture, I give you what I think the best mode of treating sward-land which has been mowed many years, before planting corn. My method is, to plow a sward in the field, and in the winter to draw the manure and place it in piles, of fifteen or twenty loads each, so as to be convenient at the time of planting. At the opening of spring I cause the manure to be turned, in order that it may ferment before being spread. Having harrowed and cross-plowed the ground, I furrow both ways, and then apply the manure, by dropping a shovel-full in each hill, which takes about fifteen loads to the acre. If the soil be of a clayey nature, I have found this mode of treatment to yield, by actual measurement, more corn than forty-five loads spread broad-cast. I should say that the corn is covered up with the manure. No

crop will pay better than this if the soil be properly treated; but if the labor be scant it will feel it most essentially.

Fall freezing is a benefit to stiff sward; but if the plowing is not done in the fall, early spring plowing is recommended, so that when the soil is quite wet, it may have the benefit of freezing nights. E. SHERMAN.  
Orange County.

### Horticultural Department.

#### THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDEN.

BY AN AMATEUR.

THERE are few accessories of the homestead more important than a good fruit and vegetable garden; no home is perfect without them. If there is one thing more than another which adds to the comforts of a poor man's cottage, it is a well-kept garden, in its largest sense; nay, it is a luxury, even to millionaire. A well-regulated house within, and a well-kept garden without, make up much of the sum of human happiness. How few such there are! The garden is too generally looked upon as something to minister to the mere appetite; but, when rightly regarded, it exercises a moral and intellectual influence which gives it a strong claim to the serious consideration of all who feel any concern in the ultimate destiny of the human race. Horticultural pursuits, above all others, bring into healthy play those powers of body and mind, the mutual exercise of which alone can keep up that just equilibrium of the physical, intellectual, and moral forces, which makes the true man.

I will now submit a few practical remarks on what may be called the Cottage Vegetable Garden, or rather, Fruit and Vegetable Garden; for, on a limited plot, they ought not to be separated. There is no good reason why a man with three or four city lots, each 25 by 100 feet, should not indulge the luxury of a few choice fruits, equally with him who owns his acres.

In what follows, it is supposed that the lots run north and south, the house being built on the north front, and the flower-garden separated from the vegetable by a rose-trellis the full width of the lots. The flower-garden and lawn will occupy another article.

Let us suppose a man has four lots of ground, two of which are taken up with a house, lawn, flower-garden, &c. He will then have a plot 50 by 100 for a fruit and vegetable garden. Now it will not do to use half of this up with walks—a thing quite too common.

Beginning at the rose-trellis, lay off a central walk four feet wide, through the length of the garden; then, immediately behind the rose-trellis, lay off a grape-border ten feet wide, and parallel with this walk three feet wide, stopping three feet short of each side-fence; then, parallel with these, a walk three feet wide; then a central walk four feet wide, through the width of the garden, and a walk three feet wide close to the south fence. This arrangement will make four large central beds, each 40 by 17 feet, besides the borders. The beds and borders should be edged with box, kept closely cut. The whole garden should be trenched two or three feet deep. To make the walks, dig out the soil three feet deep; fill in with stones about one foot, and cover them with stout brush; then put it in the soil, and finish with about six inches of coarse sand or gravel, raising the walks a little in the middle. Roll them from time to time till they become settled; a good coating of salt will help to make them hard, and keep them free from weeds. Walks thus made will keep your feet dry, and your beds tolerably well drained—the latter an object which should never be lost

sight of, especially where early fruit and vegetables are desired. There are some matters connected with grading and levelling, which must be determined by the circumstances of each particular case. Lastly, there should be some eighteen inches of good soil, of which sod mould is the very best. No amateur can hope to have a good garden, pleasantly worked, unless every thing is properly prepared from the beginning; hence these particulars.

Now let us see what permanent "fixtures" are wanted. Four feet from the rose-trellis, put it in a row of posts, six or seven feet high and eight feet apart, upon which stretch four stout wires. Plant a grape vine between each post, and keep them well pruned, on the cane system. Eschew all charlatans and humbugs, whether in the shape of men or vines, and among the latter especially, the Charter Oak. The walk, if made as directed, will keep this border well drained—a matter of much moment where well-flavored grapes are desired. Two or three loads of gravel, incorporated with the soil, would make it still more congenial to the grape. Between each vine, and some three feet from the box edging, put in a rhubarb plant, and under it a good heap of manure. This is a good arrangement, notwithstanding some may object to it. In the center of this border, where the wide walk intersects it, a summer-house may be erected.

In the border along the east fence, plant the blackberry, some three or four feet apart. In the west border, plant the raspberry, at about the same distance. It would be well, however, to reserve a portion of the west border for a few plants of sage, parsley, thyme, &c.

There now remain the four large beds, the borders of which may be occupied with dwarf fruit trees; no others should ever be grown in a garden, and by no means plant them in an auger-hole. I would recommend chiefly pears; but, for the sake of variety, a couple of plums, apricots, cherries, quinces, &c., may be added. These should be planted in the border of the large beds, about three feet from the box edging, and some eight feet apart. Between each tree a currant or gooseberry bush may be planted; these should be raised from cuttings, grown to a single stalk, and regularly winter-pruned. This mode of planting is good in itself, and leaves all but the border of the large beds for vegetables, strawberries, &c. One bed may be occupied with strawberries and asparagus, but the latter must be kept three or four feet from the fruit trees.

Having disposed of the principal permanent arrangements, let us look for a moment at such vegetables as will have to be raised annually. For this purpose we have left three of the large beds. It is taken for granted that a good supply of well-prepared barn-yard manure has been procured, as well as a set of steel garden implements, which latter should always be kept as bright as a new penny. First make up your mind what you will grow, and how much of it. Then spread on a good coating of manure, and spade twelve inches deep. It is surprising to a novice how much can be grown on a given surface. Beets, carrots, salsify, parsnips, lima beans, and some others, will occupy the ground the whole season. Beets should be sown thick, in drills six inches apart, each alternate row to be used for greens, as well as the thinnings of the others. Between the carrots, &c., radishes may be sown. Lettuce, radishes, &c., may be sown in the raspberry and blackberry borders. Peas should be sown in double drills six inches apart, at intervals of three feet. Between the peas may be planted beets for greens, radishes, spinach, lettuce, &c., making two drills of each. The peas will come



off in time for turnips, late cabbage, broccoli, or celery; the latter should be planted in beds, the earth thrown out one spade deep, the celery planted in rows one foot apart, and the plants from six to ten inches in the rows. Snapbeans will be off in time for cabbage, turnips, fall spinach, &c. If beans are wanted in the fall, they may follow onions, where these have been grown from sets. A few cucumbers may be planted in the fruit border. Sugar-corn should be planted in drills, three feet apart, the plants six inches in the drills for the small early varieties, and about a foot for others. For a succession, plant from early spring till the first week in July, two or more drills at a time, according to the wants of the family. Corn may be planted after some of the crops named above. If one piece of ground is used, a portion of it will give you some early spinach and peas. Radishes may also be planted from time to time along the fruit border, but too much of this will injure the trees. A few egg-plants and peppers may also be planted in the fruit border, but not immediately under the trees. By the exercise of a little judgment, a variety of things may be made to follow each other in this way, so that no spot of ground need necessarily remain unoccupied for a single day during the whole season.

The ground must be kept free from weeds and well worked at all times. When the weather is dry, use the hoe more frequently than usual, (a narrow long-pronged rake is best), which will enable the ground to absorb moisture from the atmosphere, of which it always contains some, even in the driest weather. Frequent stirring of the soil is important in another respect, in keeping it open and porous, and enabling it to take up the gases of the atmosphere, which constitute no inconsiderable portion of the food of plants. It will also give an earlier and better crop. Discard the practice of earthing your plants, except for the purpose of blanching. Hilling should not be tolerated, except in soils naturally retentive of moisture; the true remedy for which consists in underdraining, and not in hilling.

The preceding remarks are mostly of a general nature, but a few words may be said here of the time and labor necessary to cultivate and keep in order a garden like that here described. A person familiar with the operations to be performed, and expert in the use of the implements, can generally perform the necessary labor (unless he is dromish) without detriment to his daily business; on the contrary, he will find himself invigorated for the discharge of its duties. At all events, he will need but a few days' assistance for the rough work. I know that very much more than this has been done for years, and will continue to be done. I speak this for the encouragement of those who desire to surround their homes with these luxuries, but whose means will not permit them to employ a permanent gardener. Much time is lost for want of proper knowledge. The best advice I can give the novice is, first to learn what is to be done, and then learn how to do it, and always do it well. May the day come when even the common laborer shall be blessed with the comforts of a good home, and rejoice "under his own vine and" fruit "tree."

The above article was prepared for our journal in September last, but as it is appropriate for any season, we have reserved it till now. We furnished the original manuscript to Mr. Pardee, at his request, to be inserted in the appendix of his work on "strawberries, &c." where it appears credit to the *American Agriculturist*, Sept. 1854, as it was supposed it would so appear. This will explain the apparent discrepancy.—Eds.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### THE VINERY.

This being a season of comparative rest with the vine, it should receive particular attention with an eye to the crop for another year, as I am convinced nothing tends more to the beauty and fruit-bearing of the vine than the attention it receives at this season of the year. Supposing the early forced vines to be already prepared for work, I will speak of the later ones. Where the late grapes are cut, the vines should be pruned into one eye, and the loose bark removed with a knife, taking care not to injure the vine by letting the knife go too deep. Be careful to thoroughly clean the joints, as these offer the greatest harbor for insects, after they have been pruned and cleaned. I beg to propose the following dressing for them, being one which I use myself, and can confidently recommend it to others, having proved its beneficial effects. It is as follows: take a half pound of tobacco, to which add one quart of rain-water; let it stand for two or three days to draw the strength of the tobacco; then take three pounds of soft soap to two pounds of sulphur, and wet them and mix them thoroughly with the tobacco water, stirring the ingredients briskly round till a thin paste is obtained, when it may stand a few hours to settle somewhat, when it should be applied in the following manner: Take a large painting brush, dip it in the mixture, and apply it as you would paint, using it as thick as possible. Should it get too thick while using, add more tobacco water for thinning. Be careful to rub it well into the joints if the vines have not been dressed. For the last two or three years a second dressing may be applied as soon as the first is well dried, after which they may be brought down to the front of the house till required to be put into work. Any one who should try this preparation will, I am confident, be amply repaid by the strength and vigor with which the vines will break and show.

#### THE EARLY VINES.

The early vines should now be into work, where fruit is wanted at the end of May or beginning of June. The border, if outside, should be covered with stable manure, which should be warm and thick enough to exclude all frost. As a great heat is not required for the first few weeks, let the temperature range from 50° to 55°, syringing with tepid water morning and evening in fine weather. On no account use water for syringing that is at a lower temperature than the house. If it is five degrees higher, so much the better. Let the vines be well dried before admitting air. When air is admitted it should be let in gradually, as nothing is more injurious to the vine than a strong current of air let into the house at once, more especially at this inclement season of the year. As the buds swell, the temperature should be gradually raised to 60°. Also increase the warmth on the border to correspond with the interior.

Seakale, asparagus, and rhubarb should be inmates of the house. Boxes about a foot deep will do for the two former, filled with light manure, placed over the flue, covering the seakale about an inch, and the asparagus from six to eight inches. If there is room under the stage the rhubarb will do exceedingly well. I need scarcely add, the darker the situation for the seakale the better. As these vegetables are great luxuries, they will repay the little trouble and attention they require.

I will, sir, if you think these remarks will be of any use to your numerous readers, follow them up with others.

BELFPORT, L. I., Nov. 16.

W. SUMMERSBEY.

We shall be glad to receive any hints from our correspondent.—Eds.

#### POTASH WATER FOR FRUITLESS TREES.

I had seen it frequently recommended in the public journals, to wash young fruit trees in a solution of potash in water. "One pound of the former to one gallon of the latter," is the rule laid down. Having several young trees in rather a sickly and diseased condition, and wishing to save them, but being somewhat fearful of the effects of this solution, I concluded to try it on one only of my trees, and be regulated in my subsequent proceedings by the result. I made my solution, as directed, and applied it on a Thursday morning, carefully washing the entire trunk from the surface of the ground to the limbs. In one week from that day, the tree was dead, and on cutting in, I found the alkaline solution had saturated the wood even to the center of the tree! Had I applied it to the others, they would doubtless have shared the same fate. I then reduced the strength of the wash—allowing one pound of potash to two and a half gallons of water, and no injurious consequences ensued. How potash water, made as in the first case, would operate on old trees whose bark is thick, I know not, but infer that it would be less likely to injure them than young trees.

On the whole, I would not recommend its use for this purpose in any state. Common soft soap, made into a strong suds, with water, or whale oil soap, answers every purpose, and without any danger of killing or injuring the tree, imparts a vigorous action to the cutaneous organs, and to the system generally. Where moss and other fungi are to be removed, I scrape the bark with an old hoe; scour them with sharp sand or ashes, and then apply the suds. When I have once succeeded in depriving a tree of its parasites, I never permit it to become again covered with them, but watch and wash every fall and spring. I also keep the soil clean, light and rich about the roots. This is one of the best preventives that can be adopted for this purpose; for trees that are carefully managed and liberally manured, are seldom attacked by this, or any other disease. The system is retained in health, and will be so retained as long as the hand of a careful cultivator directs their development and growth. Trees, of all kinds, require much care.

BENSALEM, Nov. 1, 1854.

Germantown Tel.

#### DECEMBER.

THE unseen Presence with the noiseless wing—  
Time—has swept bare the bounteous earth at last,  
And Summer's green and crimson shows have past  
From out men's sight, like cloud-shapes when winds sing.

The seeds, which from the year's great ripening  
Were shaken, and with the warm earth cast,  
Live but in future life, and slumbering fast,  
Lie waiting for the vital breath of Spring.

And all is thoughtful, vacant, dusk and still;  
A Sabbath pause, a resting everywhere,  
A sleep and a thanksgiving, which now fill  
The world, and make its bareness seem less bare.  
The winds are laid, no sound is in the rill,  
And not a murmur ripples the smooth air.

EDMUND OLLIER.

An alderman of London once requested an author to write a speech for him to speak at Guildhall. "I must first dine with you," was the reply, "to see how you open your mouth, that I may know what words will fit it."

BEAUTY and wit will die—learning and wealth will vanish away—all the arts of life be forgotten—but virtue will remain forever. Planted on earth, in a cold, uncongenial climate, it will bloom and blossom in heaven.

NEVER play at any game of chance.

## American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 13.

From the Working Farmer for December.  
**THE PRAIRIE FARMER, COUNTRY GENTLEMAN,  
 AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.**

The above papers are attacking us in true Billingsgate style, and will be answered in our next number. We shall trouble Mr. Tucker with some proofs of his having made an intentional false statement in his article of Nov. 16th. The writer of the article in the *American Agriculturist*, of whose identity we have proof, we consider beneath the notice of any gentleman, and shall therefore only reply in consideration of the fact, that the Senior Editor of that paper refused to give the name of the author when applied to, thus leaving his readers to view the production as his own.

WELL, we are up for annihilation; but we must be truly grateful to the "Professor" that he has put a stopper upon his wrath for a whole month, and that he will not make himself as terrible as he can until his January issue; so, in the mean time we can enjoy the Christmas and New-Year holidays; and then, having set our house in order, we can calmly await our fate.

But, seriously, we almost deem an apology due to our readers for presenting the above paragraph; yet, as Mr. Mapes figures somewhat as a "professor" of scientific agriculture, and his opinions are often quoted as "authority" on agricultural matters, it is probably demanded of agricultural journals to make some effort to guard the community against erroneous teachings. We have only once alluded to him and all we have said may be found in No. 62, (November 15,) page 145 of this volume. That article he is pleased to style "Billingsgate." Very well; he will hardly dare to quote the article *un- garbled*, as a proof of "billingsgate."

Mr. Mapes has been in hot water for some time past; and, in common with others, we could not be otherwise than disgusted at his manner of attacking those who stand in his way. It seems to be his favorite weapon, when met with unanswerable statements, to single out individuals and hold them up to public gaze as beneath his virtuous and dignified contempt. For once he has missed his aim. Upon the appearance of our article he wrote a private note to one of the editors hoping to have him disclaim the authorship as he had been successful in that way with one or two other papers; but he received in reply that "his question was considered improper." He thereupon announces that he has *proof* of the identity of the writers. This is interesting indeed. He is respectfully informed that our notice of him was a united expression of the opinion of at least the three most active editors of this journal, and it would doubtless be endorsed by the great majority of agricultural journals, of intelligent farmers the country over. If Mr. Mapes suspects any individual feeling against him, among the editors of the *American Agriculturist*, we sincerely hope he will disabuse his mind of the error. Our former article disclaimed any cause for personal feeling. Be-

ing a professed candidate for public reliance and confidence, as a teacher of scientific agriculture, he must submit to have his claims and teaching canvassed. Personal attacks or haughty contempt of individuals will not aid to avert public criticism, nor establish his claims to superior reliability.

### EXAMINE YOUR FRUIT TREES.

THE TREES IN CONVENTION.

WE are persuaded that more trees die of the laziness or carelessness of their owners than from all other causes united. Were they gifted with tongues, and assembled in convention, we think there would be indignant remonstrance at their untimely "taking off," and the cause of their death would almost invariably be laid at the fruit grower's door. Whether such a convention has actually been held or not, we do not presume to affirm; but we find among our editorial notes, reports of speeches said to have been delivered at such a tree meeting. It seems the orchard and garden trees took a hint from the "Joint-worm Convention" held sometime this last summer, down South, which they saw reported in the papers, and thought if the field insects could muster a gathering, it was fair for them to be up and doing. So a meeting was called at Pomological Hall, to protest against death's doings, and to devise ways and means to promote the longevity of the race. The notes state that the meeting was unusually full, and that the natives of the orchard were all astonished at their own strength and numbers. The chief speakers were invalids, who bore in their persons unequivocal evidence of harsh usage and neglect. A venerable gentleman, by the name of Apple, was among the first to address the chair. There was a terrible stoop in his shoulders, and a sad crook in his limbs, occasioned by the heavy burdens he had borne. His collar was perforated with holes, and little piles of saw-dust lay about him as if he were about to make a saw-dust pudding, instead of a speech.

"You see, gentlemen," said he, "that if this convention had been held a little later, I should not have been here to attend it. This is my last speech, as it happens to be my first. I speak from the borders of the grave, and trust, therefore, that my words will be heeded. You see in me the marks of premature age, that I am honey-combed by the borer, and am soon to go the way of all trees. I might have continued my useful labors for generations to come, had I not been over-tasked with burdens, and had my friends seasonably guarded me against my enemies. But not a finger did they lift to rout the caterpillars from their nests, or to save me from the ravages of the canker-worm. Year after year violence was done to my taste in dress, and instead of the beautiful green I most delight in, I was forced to put on russet and dingy brown in mid-summer. The borers seized me by the collar and plied me with their instruments of death, and not a soul of the bipeds that thrived on the fruits of my toil thought it worth while to knock out

their teeth. I can not stand it much longer. I move you sir, that we appoint a committee to draw up a remonstrance, in view of our common grievances.

A short-legged gentleman next arose, and was introduced to the audience as Mr. Pear. Some called him a dwarf, but he did not relish the name, and always feigned youngness to account for the lack of length in his perpendiculars. His coat was a pepper-and-salt hue, and some called him a *scaly* fellow.

"I rise," said he, "to second the motion of my friend, Mr. Apple, and I do it all the more cheerfully, because I have certain grievances of my own that call for relief. It is enough to bring *blight* and mildew upon my body, that has the susceptible soul of a pear within him, to be treated as I am. Because I happen to be a modest gentleman, and am willing to take lodgings with my country friend, Mr. Quince, I am treated as a person of small consequence, and am jammed into quarters close enough to breed distempers of all kinds. Instead of the great ado men make about the blight, the only wonder is that the race was not all blighted long ago. I am a wonder to myself when I remember the usage I have survived. At first I was over-fed, and dosed with stimulants, that I might grow rapidly and gratify my owner's cupidity with a large crop of fruit. My limbs had no opportunity to harden, and the first killing frost sloughed them off every winter. Then I began to bear, and that was the end of my stuffing. I can now scarce get nourishment enough to make fruit, and as to making wood, it is as impossible as a new creation. I am prematurely old, mossy, hide-bound, and to top all, covered with scale-bugs, that are sapping my life. Not one of the ingrates whom I have annually feasted with my dainties, has had the manliness to touch me with potash or soda, and rout these enemies. I shall go for the motion."

Mr. Peach was on his feet in a twinkling, and said that, "the grievances presented by the gentlemen that preceded him, were milk-and-water tales in comparison with the abuse which had been heaped upon him. If the age of martyrs was not already passed, he would readily pass as the John Rogers of his race, save that, to make the case parallel, the wife and all the children should have been tortured with him." Here he gave a hectic cough by way of emphasis, and which showed that he was dealing with realities. "The abuse begins in my case previous to birth. We are bred as promiscuously as the fish, and the result of this low state of morals is, that the honor of the family is impeached, and every woman among us gets jealous and dies off with the *yellows*. When we were young, and had vigorous constitutions, we could get along with almost any fare and do good service. Our very hardness invoked neglect, and that treatment has become so chronic, that multitudes of us perish under the regimen. You see the worms have anticipated the feast of the grave in my case. I am attacked above ground, and my life-blood is flowing out through their deadly wounds. No one



thinks to be after these wretches with a stick or a— Here he was taken with a fit of coughing, and ruptured a blood vessel which broke up the meeting.

The convention was timely, and the discussion was on home topics, as we discovered the first time we visited our own garden. There were the saw-dust piles about our apples and quinces. We took a sharp-pointed knife, and a piece of wire, and were immediately upon the track of these animal augers, *auguring* so ill for their future usefulness. The white-livered wretches caught it for once, so that we shall have a clean conscience when that remonstrance of the convention comes to town. The pears, some of them, were covered with the white scale insects, which we soon scattered with a strong decoction of soft soap suds and a coarse brush. The peach trees we cleaned around the collar, cutting out the white worms that clustered under the oozing gum, and treating the wounds with a good covering of wood ashes. We saw, in a very short examination, that the speakers at the convention were manifestly dealing in home truths in their remarks. Possibly some of our readers may find their own gardens an illustration of the same truthfulness. At all events, it will be perfectly safe to examine your trees without delay—do not let them die of neglect.

We have more than once spent considerable time in a fruitless search for a few pounds of sulphate of ammonia, to supply subscribers who wish to try it as a fertilizer. We have never yet found it for sale and are glad to see it now offered through our advertising columns.

We also refer our readers to the advertisement of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

#### CREDENTIALS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Several of our cotemporaries have, from time to time, published their "credentials," and we are perhaps following a foolish custom, in for once imitating them. Those who have read this journal for years have formed their own opinion; but having a large number of new readers, it may be interesting to them to know the opinions of others. We can not go over our letter files and gather up numerous expressions of approbation from correspondents, and we have not been careful in treasuring notices from our cotemporaries. From such as are at hand, we give the following brief extracts, from recent numbers. The articles from which these extracts are made, would fill the whole paper.

From the Scientific American.

....The *American Agriculturist* is one of the best journals of the kind now published.

From the Windham County Telegraph.

....The New-York Mirror never came nearer the truth, than in the following short sentence: The *American Agriculturist* is a newspaper that no practical or scientific farmer can do without. Our readers all know our opinion of the publication, and many of them have for some time known the publication itself. Selections from it are

by no means rarities in our agricultural columns.

From the New-Brunswick Times.

....We clip the following extract from a notice of this excellent agricultural paper, from the People's Journal for the month of October. Read it and subscribe: "A friend of ours now temporarily residing in France, partly in order to acquaint himself with French agriculture, to whom we have been sending a number of agricultural papers, writes us as follows: 'You may discontinue all the papers except the *American Agriculturist*. After reading and comparing them all for some time, the *American Agriculturist* suits me best. It comprises the substance of the whole of them. I find in its pages a greater variety of agricultural information than in any one of the others.' The above is the deliberate opinion of a practical man, and we take pleasure in adding to it our own endorsement."

From the Hartford Courant.

....The *American Agriculturist* is a first-class journal.

From the Repository and Whig.

....It is one of the very best agricultural journals in the country.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

....It is a weekly, well printed on the best paper, and is a "crack" implement, fully able to plow its own furrow.

From the Miners' Journal.

....This work is eminently worthy the patronage of farmers, affording ample information on all subjects in which they are interested.

From the Monmouth Enquirer.

....The *American Agriculturist* is always filled with entertaining and instructive matter for the farmers of our country.

From the New-Jersey Standard.

....Our readers are scarcely aware of its value, or we should see large lists coming among our agricultural population. In quarto form, on good paper, well printed, and ably edited, and illustrated, price only \$2 a year, with reductions to clubs, do not let us hear of a member of the new Monmouth County Agricultural Society being without a copy of it.

From the Weekly Gazette.

....It is one of our most valuable exchanges.

From the Derby Journal.

....It is devoted exclusively to the culture of the soil, and is conducted with marked ability, combining scientific research with results of experience.

From the New-York Observer.

....We have great pleasure in calling attention to this valuable weekly. It embraces a large amount, and a rich and well chosen variety of useful information—adapted to the reading of every family which takes an interest in the natural productions of earth, of art, and of mind.

From the News and Advertiser.

....This is an excellent agricultural paper.

From the Dollar Times.

....We notice that this leading agricultural paper has entered upon the eleventh volume. It is issued weekly, each number containing sixteen large quarto pages, and furnishes a great variety of the earliest, most reliable, and practical information on all subjects connected with farming, planting, gardening, fruit growing, stock breeding, &c.

From the Niagara Courier.

*American Agriculturist* is the title of the best agricultural journal on our exchange list. There are papers among us professing to be devoted to agriculture, which are mere impositions, their conductors having no knowledge of the subject, practical or scientific,

and no positive talent of any kind. The *American Agriculturist* is conducted with decided ability. Its editors are practical farmers, and well understand the subject on which they write. It is published on a superior article of paper, and at the close of the year, will make a valuable and convenient volume for reference.

From the Hartford Daily Times.

....It is the cheapest paper of its character in the country.

From the Ohio Democrat.

....Farmers that are taking their own county paper, and feel able to do so, can not do better than to subscribe for the *American Agriculturist*.

From the Connecticut Whig.

....If any of our readers wish to subscribe for a paper devoted to the farm and garden, we should recommend the *American Agriculturist*.

From the St. Mary's Gazette.

....If there is an agricultural work published in this country, that can be called truly American in its character, the *American Agriculturist* is the one. It is national in its principle, in its character, and in its sympathies. It is an honor to the nation, and to the cause in which it is engaged, and a blessing to every farmer who enjoys the privilege of reading its richly stored pages.

From the Abingdon Virginian.

....It is a journal entirely worthy of the patronage of the country.

From the Suffolk Gazette.

....It is overflowing with subjects interesting and valuable to all.

From the Shelby Democrat.

....Farmers desirous of securing a reliable agricultural paper, in our opinion can not do better than to secure the *American Agriculturist*. It is filled with the choicest original and selected articles.

From the Mississippi Chronicle.

....This valuable work is neatly gotten up, ably conducted, and is decidedly the leading agricultural paper of the country. A new volume has just commenced making it a very good time to subscribe. Every farmer should read it.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

....It is beautifully printed, ably edited, and worthy of a place in every farm house. We cheerfully recommend it to our readers as the best of our exchanges devoted entirely to agriculture.

#### FRIENDSHIP.

There is no possession more valuable than a good and faithful friend. [Socrates.]

Wicked men can not be friends, either among themselves or with the good. [Ibid.]

Friendship is one soul in two bodies. [Aristotle.]

Procure no friends in haste, nor, if once procured, in haste abandon them. [Solon.]

Real friends are wont to visit us in our prosperity only when invited, but in adversity to come of their own accord. [Phalereus.]

Do good to your friend, that he may be more wholly yours; to your enemy, that he may become your friend. [Cleobulus.]

It is pleasant to grow old with a good friend and sound reason. [Socrates.]

We ought to be equally mindful of our absent and present friends. [Shales.]

He who has many friends has none. [Aristotle.]

Be the same to your friends, both in adversity and prosperity. [Periander.]

We should behave to our friends just as we would have them do to us. [Aristotle.]

Muncie Messenger.

## Boys' Corner.

## MAKE A CHARACTER FOR YOURSELF.

It is related of Girard, that when a young tradesman, having bought and paid for a bag of coffee, proceeded to wheel it home himself, the shrewd old merchant immediately offered to trust his new customer with as many more bags as the latter might desire. The trait of character revealed by the young man in being his own porter, had given the millionaire confidence in him at once. His reputation was made with Girard. He became a favored dealer with the enterprising merchant, thrived rapidly, and in the end amassed a fortune.

No mere capital will do so much for young men as character. Nor will always even capital and connexion combined. In our own experience, we have known many beginners who have utterly failed though backed by ample means, and assisted by the influence of a large circle of friends. In some cases, indeed, considerable experience as well as industry and perseverance, have been added to these advantages, yet without securing success. We have known such persons, after a failure in their first pursuit, to try a second, and even a third, yet with no better result, although still assisted by capital, by friends and even by their own activity. The secret was that they had missed, somehow, making a character for themselves.

On the other hand, it is a common occurrence to see young men begin without a cent, yet rapidly rise to fortune. They achieve the triumph by establishing, at the outset, a reputation for being competent business men. Few are so fortunate as to do this by a single characteristic act, like the purchaser who won Girard's good will by wheeling home the bag, for generally neither veteran merchants are as shrewd as the famous millionaire, nor young dealers as energetic as his customer. But a consistent life of sagacity, economy and industry, invariably establishes the right kind of a reputation in the end. Confidence grows up in influential quarters toward the young beginner. Old merchants shake their heads approvingly, and say, "he is of the right stuff and will get along." Credit comes, as it were, unsought. Connexion follows. The reputation of the new aspirant widens and deepens; his transactions begin to be quoted as authority; trade flows in on him from every quarter; and, in a few years, he retires with a competence, or remains to become a millionaire. All this is the result of establishing, at the outset, a character of the right sort.

We may say to every young man about to start in life, make a character for yourself as soon as possible. Let it also be a distinctive one. It is better to have a name for excelling all others in some one thing than to enjoy simply a notoriety for general merit. Are you a mechanic?—outstrip your fellows in skill. Are you a young lawyer?—become superior in a particular branch. Are you a clerk?—be the best book-keeper your employers have. Are you in a store?—make yourself acquainted with the various buyers. In short, become known for an excellence peculiar to yourself; acquire a speciality, as it is called; and success is certain, because you will have, as it were, a monopoly, and can dictate your own terms.

Money may be lost without fault of our own, by some one or another of the accidents of life. Connexions may be broken up, by death or failure, or change of interests. But character remains through all. It belongs to the individual, and is above the chances of fate. Thousands, who have lost all else, have recovered themselves by hav-

ing a character to start anew with; but no man, without a business character, has ever risen from the ruin caused by the loss of capital, or the destruction of connexion.

Philadelphia Ledger.

## BEING SOMEBODY.

A SKETCH FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

"Come, William, you will go with us this afternoon," said James Grey to his cousin.

"No, James, I have already given you my reasons for refusing," was the reply.

"A fig for such reasons! You can't afford the time! Why, man—or boy, rather, for you will never be a man—what is one afternoon, that you are so afraid of spending it!"

"Much, very much, James. I have a difficult plan almost completed, and wish to finish it while the idea is fresh in my mind."

"That everlasting plea again. Some old machinery, enough to puzzle the brain of Archimedes himself. Are you going to invent a perpetual motion? I do declare you are! Enough to provoke the patience of a saint. Forever moping over plans and diagrams, and models, and heathenish machinery, that would make one think your room a Pagan temple. I expect you will apply for a patent for an improvement in the car of Juggernaut. But it is no use to talk to you, for you are joined to your idols."

"I would try to be somebody," he pettishly continued, as he turned toward the door.

"Would you, James?" was the quiet reply of William; "well, I am trying to be somebody."

"You take a strange way for it, though. Here you are shut up in this dismal room, night after night, never enjoying a harmless trick with the rest of us or giving yourself any of the indulgences that make life pleasant. Even a holiday makes no difference with you. One would suppose you loved the very sight of the tools and workshop, for you have them forever with you."

"Don't get excited, James," said William, smiling. "Come, be serious now. Do I neglect any of my duties? Do I not perform as much labor and succeed as well in my trade as any of you? And as for enjoyment, no one loves pleasure better than I do. I should enjoy a sail with you this afternoon very much, but my means of improvement are limited, and but little of my time can I call my own."

"James, we are machinists, causing gross material substances to assume shapes of beauty and fitness under the mysterious supremacy of our wills. Some call this a low, a common business, a mechanical operation; but it is not so. There is a mental power to which matter must bow, and there is nothing higher than to elevate and ennoble our conceptions, so as to make this plastic matter subservient to the best interests of man. It is thus improvements are made. First, the ideal, then the corresponding outward form. In my mind there is shadowed forth, though but dimly—"

"Save me from such learned inflictions," exclaimed James. "I have no taste for what I can not understand. Well, William, be a dreamer if you please, I am for active life and its pleasures. Hurrah for our sail, and good by to the second Fulton!"

"Poor James! a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water," said William, as he closed the door and resumed his occupation.

"Where's Will?" cried several voices, as James joined his companions in the street.

"Oh, in his room, of course, calculating how much beetle power it will take to draw an acorn up an ant-hill."

"Couldn't you prevail on him to come? He is one of the best rowers we have."

"Prevail on him? you might as well try to prevail on an oyster to leave his shell! I

was really vexed, and gave him a short piece of my mind. I told him at length, I would try to be somebody," said James, lighting his cigar and twirling his cane after the most approved fashion.

"Good!" said Harry Gilbert, "I am glad you showed your spirit. He is a good-hearted fellow if he is full of oddities, and it may perhaps start him from his burrow. But what did he say?"

"Oh, after arguing the matter awhile he went off into a learned dissertation, in the midst of which I made my escape. He will never be anybody in the world, that is the long and short of it."

James and William Grey were cousins, and were apprentices in a machine shop, where various kinds of machinery were made. James, as may be inferred by the foregoing conversation, looked upon his employment as a necessary evil. To him it was mere manual labor, a given number of blows, a requisite degree of heat, a certain expenditure of strength—in a word, it was toil in its most literal sense.

William, on the contrary, viewed it with the eye of an artist. There was not merely the rough iron to be moulded into some uncared for machine, but, as he told James, a plastic material, assuming beauty by the will of man. He studied, therefore, not only the mechanical part of his trade, but his inventive genius was excited. Curiosity led him to examine the uses and peculiar adaptation of the machinery he made, till at length his active mind suggested various improvements.

All his leisure time was employed in the construction of models, and his room might have been taken for a miniature patent-office. The last year of his apprenticeship was nearly at its close, and William had not only improved, but invented several really useful designs.

Looking over a paper one day, he read an offer of a prize of \$1,000 for the best model for a peculiar kind of machinery to be used in a cotton factory.

"Why should not I try," said he.

He understood what was wanted, and day after day did he study intensely on the subject. At length he grasped the idea, and it was upon this he was at work when James urged him to join the sailing party.

Late at night his cousin returned, weary with pleasure, and found him sitting at the table, a sealed package before him, his cheeks flushed, an unusual brightness in his eye, and a peculiar expression on his countenance.

About a week after this, a gentleman knocked at the door. It was opened by James, who was alone.

"I wish to see Mr. Grey," said the stranger glancing with a smile at the peculiar decoration of the room.

"My name is Grey," returned James, placing a chair for the guest.

"Allow me to congratulate you on your success, Mr. Grey," said the gentleman, pointing to a counterpart of the model which stood upon the table.

"My success! I do not understand you, sir," said James.

"Are you not Mr. Grey, the inventor of this delicate and important machinery?"

"I am Mr. Grey, but I am not the inventor of anything," returned James somewhat bitterly. "Here is the fortunate person, my cousin, William Grey," he continued, as William entered.

"I rejoice in your success, young man," said the stranger to William. "Your plan has met the entire approbation of the committee, of which I am one. My name is Wilson, and I am authorized to pay you the thousand dollars, and also to advance you another thousand on condition that you super-



intend the erection of the works to be established."

William was astonished, overwhelmed, and after expressing his thanks, added, "I am yet an apprentice, and my time will not expire within some three months. After that I will accept your offer, if you will wait till then."

"An apprentice!" said Mr. Wilson. "How then let me ask you, have you obtained such a knowledge of mechanics?"

"By saving my leisure moments, joined to a love of my business, as involving some of the best interests of man."

Six months from that time saw William in a responsible office, with a high salary, and the patentee of several useful inventions, while James was a journeyman laborer with \$25 a month.

"Well, James," said Harry Gilbert, a short time after, "William is *somebody*, after all."

"Yes," returned James, "I think we judged him wrongfully once." I would give all I have in the world to live over my apprentice life again. These leisure moments are what make the man after all Harry."

Congregationalist.

#### BOYS WANTED.

WHAT are we to do for boys? When we were a boy, there were lots of boys; but they have gradually grown scarce, until there is scarcely a boy left. As we walk through the streets we read in the shop windows, "Boys Wanted." When we pick up a newspaper, the first advertisement that strikes our eyes is—"A Boy Wanted." In a word, every body wants a boy. Now, in view of this great scarcity of boys, what are we to do? What shall we do for a substitute to light our fires, sweep our offices and run on our errands?

The other day a little fellow about fourteen years of age (begging his pardon, we took him for a boy,) applied to us for a situation.

"What can you do?" we inquired.

"A little of almost everything," was the reply.

"Are you quick on your errands?"

"Well, sir, I don't much like to do errands."

"Can you sweep and dust well?"

"Why, sir, young men don't sweep any now-a-days, the woman folks have monopolized that branch of business. It isn't—"

He was going to say sweeping isn't genteel, but he hesitated to state his conviction.

"How will you make yourself useful?"

"Why, I'll sit in the office and answer questions when you are out."

"And how much do you ask for this service?"

"In the neighborhood of \$3 00."

"In the neighborhood?"

"Yes, sir."

"What do you mean by neighborhood?"

"Simply \$3 00, sir, a trifle more or less."

"And you can neither sweep nor run errands?"

"Oh, (a little vexed,) I could, but—"

"But what?"

"It aint exactly the thing."

"Yet at your age, we—"

"Hang me, sir," picking up his hat and striding toward the door, "you don't take me for a Boy, do you?"

Amused, but not astonished we asked ourselves the question—what are we to do for boys.

If some enterprising Yankee would undertake to get up a lot of boys, he would make a fortune in a short time, for never, within our recollection have they been in such demand. [City Item—Philadelphia.]

### Scrap-Book.

#### WHY DO TEETH DECAY.

ALL the theories that time and again have been advanced in answer to this inquiry, have long since vanished before the true doctrine of the action of external corrosive agents. The great and all powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral, and it matters not whether that acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left between and around the teeth, or whether it is applied directly to the organs themselves: the result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, corroded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of acetic acid, which is not only in common use as a condiment in the form of vinegar, but is generated by the decay and decomposition of any and every variety of vegetable matter. When we consider how very few persons comparatively, take especial pains to remove every particle of food from between and around their teeth immediately after eating, can we wonder that diseased teeth are so common, and that their early loss is frequently deplored!

[Practical Dentist.]

In connection with the above, we repeat a very necessary suggestion, viz: that the teeth should always be cleansed from all particles of food, fruit, &c., *before retiring at night*. Any thing of this kind left upon them will almost certainly acidify or decay before morning, and the inevitable tendency is to destroy the enamel of the teeth. A good brush with water is the best purifier. A little soap added to the water is very good after eating sour or greasy substances.

#### HOW THEY READ THE NEWSPAPERS.

It is a proof of the great variety of human development to notice persons reading a newspaper. Mr. General Intelligence first glances at the telegraph, then at the editorial, and then goes off into the correspondence. Mr. Sharper starts with the stocks and markets, and ends with the advertisements for wants, hoping to find a victim. Aunt Sukey first reads the stories, and then looks to see who is married. Miss Prim looks at the marriage column first, and then the stories. Mr. Marvelous is curious to see the list of accidents, murders and the like. Uncle Ned hunts up the funny things, and smokes and laughs with a will. Madame Gossip turns to the local department for her thunder, and having obtained that, throws the paper aside. Mrs. Friendly drops the first tear of sympathy over the deaths and next over the marriages; for, says she, one is about as bad as the other. Mr. Politician dashes into the telegraph, and from that into the editorial, ending with the speeches alluded to. Our literary friend is eager for a nice composition. After analyzing the rhetoric, grammar and logic of the production, he turns a careless glance to the news department, and then takes to his Greek, perfectly satisfied. The pleasure seeker examines the programmes of public entertainments, and decides which promises the greatest amount of amusement. The laborer searches among the wants for a better opening in his business, and—but enough; an extension of the list were useless. There is just as much difference in readers as in—anything.

But the *worst* is yet to come. If each does not find a column or less of his peculiar liking, the editor has, of course, been lazy, and

is unworthy of patronage. Oh, who wouldn't be an Editor. [Knickerbocker.]

We like the above with the exception of the last paragraph. We are heartily tired of hearing editors so frequently complain of their business, because they have the means of doing. If they do not like editing a paper let them quit it. [Eds. Am. Ag.]

#### ENTERPRIZING MEN.

WE love our upright, enterprising, energetic men. Pull them this way, and then the other, and they only bend, but do not break. Throw them down, and in a twinkling they are on their feet again. Bury them in the mud, and in half an hour they will be out and as bright as a new dollar. They are not yawning away their existence, as if they had only come into the world half made up. Such men you can not keep down or destroy. But for such men the world would be a fungus. They are your Lutherans, Calvins, Knoxes, Baxters, Wesleys, Whitfields; and a host of others in theology—your Alexanders, Cæsars, Hannibals, Cromwells, Bonapartes, Neys, Waynes, Marions, and Jacksons, on the field of battle—your Archemides, Arkwrights, Fultons, and Whitneys, in the mechanical arts and sciences. They are the salt and spice of earth. Who but them start any noble projects? They build our cities, and rear our manufactories; they plunge into the forest, and soon a howling wilderness is converted into beautiful places for the abode of man; they whiten the blue ethereal ocean with their sails, and blacken the heavens with their steamers and furnaces. Difficulties deter them not—they grasp with the rapidity of lightning obstacles thrown in their way, and hurl them away from them with a force like thunder in destroying noxious vapors. Blessings on such men! Their force and vitality of character should serve as examples for young men. What is life good for, if it is not actively employed? The more rubs a man gets the more polished he becomes. [Cincinnati Nonpareil.]

#### YOU ARE A BRICK.

A certain College Professor had assembled his class at the commencement of the term, and was reading over the list of names to see that all were present. It chanced that one of the number was unknown to the Professor, having just entered the class.

"What is your name, sir?" asked the Professor, looking through his spectacles.

"You are a brick," was the startling reply.

"Sir," said the Professor, half starting out of his chair at the supposed impertinence, but not quite sure that he had understood him correctly, "Sir, I do not exactly understand your answer."

"You are a brick," was the again composed reply.

"This is intolerable!" said the Professor, his face reddening. "Beware, young man, how you attempt to insult me."

"Insult you!" said the student, in turn astonished. "How have I done it?"

"Did you not say I was a brick?" returned the Professor with stifled indignation.

"No, sir, you asked me my name, and I answered your question. My name is U. R. A. Brick—Uriah Reynolds Anderson Brick."

"Ah, indeed!" murmured the Professor, sinking back into his seat in confusion. "It was a misconception upon my part. Will you commence the lesson Mr.—ahem—Mr. Brick."

Your character can not be essentially injured except by your own acts.

## FIXING THE ATTENTION.

What is commonly called *abstraction in study*, is nothing more than having the attention so completely occupied with the subject in hand, that the mind takes notice of nothing without itself. One of the greatest minds which this or any other country ever produced, has been known to be so engrossed in thinking on a particular subject, that his horse had waded through the corner of a pond; yet, though the water covered the saddle, he was wholly insensible to the cause of his being wet. I mention this, not to recommend such an abstraction, but to show that he who has his attention fixed, and the power of fixing it when he pleases, will be successful in study.

Why does the boy who has a large sum upon his slate, scowl, and rub out, and begin again, and grow discouraged? Because he has not learned to govern his attention. He was going on well, when some new thought floated into this mind, or some new object caught his eye, and he lost the train of calculation. Why has the Latin or Greek word so puzzled you to remember, that you had to look it out in your dictionary ten or a dozen times? And why do you not look at it as at a stranger, whose name you ought to know, but which you can not recall? Because you have not yet acquired fully the power of fixing your attention. That word would have been remembered long since, if it had not passed as a shadow before your mind, when you looked at it. A celebrated authoress, who states that she reserves all her i's to be dotted, and her t's to be crossed on some sick-day, might have given a more philosophical reason; and that is that she could not bear to have her attention interrupted a single moment, when writing with the most success. [Student's Manual.]

## HINTS ON GRAPE GROWING.

BY A GARDENER IN THE COUNTRY.

The house having been erected according to our previous directions, and everything connected with the ventilation, &c., put into working order, we will leave the heating of it for a future chapter, and proceed with making the borders to receive the plants. The best time for planting is in the month of April, or early in May; they then have their season before them, and, if proper attention is given them, will fairly establish themselves the first year. Sometime in the winter previous, some strong one-year-old vines should be selected; these should have well ripened wood three feet long, and as thick as a quill—if stouter so much the better. Mind the plants have been propagated from single eyes, and are not from layers or long cuttings, such being comparatively worthless. When received, cut each back to three eyes, or buds; they will look a little stumpy, but never mind that. You may now keep them in a cold pit, or anywhere away from sharp frost. Toward the end of March they will require to be gently started into growth, and indeed at that time you will perceive the buds are beginning to swell of themselves. Get a portion of the soil prepared for the border, put into a dry place, and a sufficient number of pots, two or three inches larger than the size they are in. Next take the plants out of their pots and shake the old soil completely from them; the roots will be found matted or coiled repeatedly round the pots, particularly if the plants are what they should be. These must be uncoiled and set at liberty before putting them in their new pots, into which spread the roots and fill in between them with the new soil. By the time for planting them arrives they will have commenced making fresh roots, and uncoiling them will enable

the roots to strike freely into the border when planted out, which they would not do so well if the roots had not been set at liberty. A pit or common dung frame will be the best place for them after potting, where a little bottom heat can be given; This will soon start the roots into active growth, and the buds will break strongly. Failing this, place them in the house where they are to be planted; they will require disbudding when they break, leaving the best shoot, which should be carefully tied to a support as it advances, and the plants should be kept near the glass. Of course in whatever kind of house they are grown in, air will be required, almost daily, to keep them from drawing, as the slower they grow the stronger will the rods ultimately become, and this should be remembered day by day as the vines progress.

Having put the plants required to fill the house in order, our next attention must be directed to making the border. This should always, if possible, be done a month or six weeks before planting the vines, for as we have an inveterate dislike to treading artificial borders to make them firm, that time will be only sufficient to allow the fresh materials of which it is made to get somewhat into place before the vines are turned out. March, or early in April, is in our opinion the best time to fill in the border, especially if the compost has been put together in the previous autumn. One thing carefully attend to, which is, not to attempt anything with the border except in the driest weather, and only when the compost itself is in a dry state; very much of the future condition of the border, and consequently the welfare of the vines, will depend on this. In my last paper I directed that a few inches of broken stones should be laid over the bottom of the border; over these lay a fresh turf two or three inches thick, with the grass downwards. If it is difficult to procure turf, dry straw, three or four inches thick, and laid close together, may be substituted; the object is to prevent the finer portions of the border from being washed among the rubble stones, and helping to choke up the drainage. The border should then be filled up with the compost recommended in a former chapter; do not break it down any finer, but merely level it as carried on, and have a sufficient number of boards for men to walk on during the work; but, as noticed above, on no account tread it, but allow for it to settle down to two feet—the depth we recommended. The border must, when first filled, be a foot or eighteen inches higher; this will not be too much, and the mould will retain its porosity much longer when left to settle down of itself than when artificially made firm by treading; nor yet will the vines start away so freely in the latter case. As the vines are intended to be planted inside the house, a four and a half-inch brick wall must be run up two feet six inches from the front of the house, and as high as the level of the floor. If the border has been flagged at the bottom, as advised, the air drains, which will be carried to this point, must be left with a clear opening, to insure a free circulation. The portion of border inside the house will be filled with compost at the same time as the outside; the vines will be planted in this inside border, and as the front is still merely supported by posts, they offer no obstruction to the free growth of the roots, which can pass uninterruptedly underneath, and, in fact, the inside is merely a continuation of the outside border carried within the house to receive the vines—a plan far preferable to having a brick wall with arches for the roots to find their way through as best they can, and, what is still better, it is much less expensive. [London Florist.]

## INTERESTING TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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Three numbers more will bring us to the commencement of a New Year, and although our volume does not begin at that time, it is a favorable season for enlisting new subscribers, and, as heretofore, we shall look for large accessions. Many of our present subscribers have promised us clubs of five, ten and twenty at that time. While our agents here and there can do something, our great reliance is upon the individual exertions of those who have read the *American Agriculturist* for a season, and can testify as to its merits. Every person can influence one or more of his friends and neighbors to subscribe; but as this takes some time and effort, we are willing to remunerate such effort, and we therefore make the following offer of premiums for obtaining new subscribers.

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The premiums will be paid as fast as the subscriptions are received at any time before the first of January next.

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It will be seen that this offer does away with all uncertain competition—every one will be thus paid for whatever successful effort he may make, if it be only the procuring of one new subscriber.

## PREMIUM NO. I.

To every person forwarding us one new subscriber, with \$2, we will send, post paid, any TWO copies of the following books in the first division:

FIRST DIVISION.—1, The American Kitchen Gardener; 2, Wilson on the Culture of Flax; 3, Dana's Prize Essay on Manures; 4, Elements of Agriculture, by Skinner; 5, Topham's Chemistry Made Easy; 6, Leibig's Agricultural Chemistry; 7, Leibig's Animal Chemistry; 8, The Horse, by Richardson; 9, Horse's Foot, and How to Keep it Sound, by Miles; 10, Milburne's Cow: Dairy, Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding; 11, Knowlson's Cattle Doctor; 12, Richardson on the Hog; 13, Domestic Fowls, by Richardson; 14, the Poultry Breeder; 15, The American Fowl Breeder; 16, The Hive and Honey Bee, by Richardson; 17, Phelps's Bee Keeper's Chart; 18, Every Lady her own Flower Gardener; 19, Richardson on Dogs; 20, Johnston's Catechism, by Norton.

Or one copy of any of the following:

SECOND DIVISION.—1, Bridgeman's Kitchen Gardener's Instructor; 2, Schenck's Gardener's Text Book; 3, Hoare on the vine; 4, Bridgeman's Fruit Cultivator's Manual; 5, Chorlton's Cold Grapery; 6, Buchanan on Grape Culture; 7, Pardee on the Strawberry; 8, Cole's American Fruit Book; 9, Elements of Agriculture, by Skinner; 10, Davis's Text Book of Agriculture; 11, Norton's Scientific Agriculture; 12, The American Veterinarian, by Cole; 13, American Pocket



Farrier; 14, Guenon's Milk Cows; 15, Nefin on Milk Cows; 16, Weeks on the Honey Bee; 17, The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; 18, American Rose Culturist; 19, Browne's American Bird Fancier.

#### PREMIUM NO. II.

To any person furnishing two new subscribers, with \$4, we will send twice the amount named in No. 1, or, instead thereof, we will send free a copy of any of the following books:

American Farm Book; The American Poultry Yard; Buist's Kitchen Gardener; Stockhart's Chemical Field Lectures; Beatty's Southern Agriculture; Allen on the Grape; Thomas's Fruit Culturist; Dana's Muck Manual; Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology; Blake's Agriculture for Schools; Hind's Farriery and Stud Book, by Skinner; Stuart's Stable Economy; Practical Farrier, by Mason; Allen's Domestic Animals; Evan's Dairyman's Manual; Dadd's American Cattle Doctor; Youatt and Martin on the Hog; Canfield on Sheep; Youatt on Sheep; Morell's American Shepherd; Miner's Domestic Poultry Book; Bennett's Poultry Book; Quinby's Mysteries of Bee Keeping Explained; Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual; The American Florist's Guide; Buist's Rose Manual; Breck's Book of Flower's; Book of Caged Birds; Marshall's Emigrant's Guide.

#### PREMIUM NO. III.

To any person forwarding us three new subscribers, with \$6, we will furnish the Premiums No. 1 and 2, or one copy of either of the following:

Blake's Farmer at Home; Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant; Johnston's Dictionary of Modern Gardening; Elliott's American Fruit Grower's Guide; Guide to the Orchard, by Lindley; Neill's Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden; Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America; Barry's Fruit Garden; Browne's American Field Book of Manures; Ruffin's Calcareous Manures; Leibig's Complete Works; Youatt on the Structure and Disease of the Horse; Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Stephens; Farmers' Barn Book; Randall's Sheep Husbandry; Langstroth on Bees; Buist's American Flower Garden Directory; American Rose Culturist; London's Lady Companion to the Flower Garden; Allen's Rural Architecture; Smith's Landscape Gardening; Wheeler's Rural Homes; Youatt on the Dog; Evan's Sugar Planter's Manual.

#### PREMIUM NO. IV.

To any one furnishing FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS, with \$8, we will send Premiums No. 2 and No. 3.

#### PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

To any person forwarding a club of three, five, ten, or twenty subscribers, at the usual rates for clubs, we will, for each new subscriber contained in the club, send any one of the first 19 books named in Premium No. 1.

The books in the First Division of Premium No. 1, are well bound in paper covers; the others are in the usual style of binding books.

## Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has risen the past week 25 to 50 cts. per bbl. Corn has advanced from 2 to 3 cts. per bushel. American wool is more in demand, foreign dull of sale.

Cotton has fallen  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cts. per lb. other Southern products are depressed.

The weather the past week has been cold for the season, with 3 to 4 inches of snow, which soon disappeared. This morning we have a light snow shower which turned to rain. Soon after it cleared off fair, and the thermometer at 12 at noon stood at 51° degrees. We hope it will thaw sufficiently west and north of us to liberate the Coal, Grain, Flour, and Provisions, froze up in the New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania canals. Of this however there is some doubt, as in some parts north of us the snow fell 30 inches deep, and the weather then cleared off intensely cold.

#### PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY, December 9, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The weather this morning is very cold, and the market not very lively. Vegetables are not plentiful, and command higher prices than by our last. There are few good potatoes in market. The river is frozen so that none can come, except by railroad, and these are liable to freeze. There are no Sweet potatoes in Market, though a load is due from Virginia.

Apples have advanced about 50c.  $\Phi$  bbl. within two weeks. The late storm has doubtless had an influence on the supply, as well as the prices, making it more difficult of transportation. Cranberries are also higher by about a dollar a barrel. The season is nearly past.

In the butter market there is no change. Eggs are  $\Phi$  c. or 3c.  $\Phi$  dozen higher. Cheese the same.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, New-Jersey Mercers,  $\Phi 2 @ \Phi 3$  50  $\Phi$  bbl.; White,  $\Phi 2 @ \Phi 3$ ; Carter, same; Nova Scotia,  $\Phi 1 \Phi$  bush.; Turnips, Russia,  $\Phi 1 @ \Phi 1.75$ ; White,  $\Phi 1.25$ ; Onions, White,  $\Phi 4 \Phi$  bbl.; Red,  $\Phi 2 @ \Phi 2.50$ ; Beets, Carrots, and Parsnips, 75c.  $\Phi$  basket; Cabbages,  $\Phi 2 @ \Phi 7 \Phi$  100; Celery,  $\Phi 1 \Phi$  dozen.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenbergs,  $\Phi 2 @ \Phi 2.50 \Phi$  bbl.; Greenings, same; Russets,  $\Phi 2$ ; Gilliflowers,  $\Phi 2$ ; Cranberries,  $\Phi 9 @ \Phi 10$ .

Butter, Orange Co., 21 @ 24c.  $\Phi$  lb.; Western, 15 @ 18c.; Eggs, 23 @ 26c.  $\Phi$  doz.; Cheese, 10c. @ 11c.  $\Phi$  lb.

#### NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

Notwithstanding a resolution passed by the butchers on Friday night, that they would not attend the Market to-day, most of them were present, and doing the usual business. They are as dissatisfied as ever with the present order of things, and submit only on compulsion. They wish very much to resume Monday, but to this there are serious objections. We learn, however, from good authority, that as soon as arrangements can be made with the Erie Railroad for the transportation of cattle, Wednesday will probably be fixed upon as the principal market-day. In that case the Philadelphia market, which also takes place on Wednesday, will doubtless be changed to Thursday. There will then be sufficient time to bring the cattle through from Dunkirk without shipping them on Sunday, beside giving opportunity to the brokers to attend both markets. Such an arrangement, it is believed, will be much more satisfactory to all parties.

There are only 1463 cattle in market to-day, and yet the sales are slow. The brokers complain of dull markets, and the butchers of high prices and poor beef; which last appears a most reasonable complaint. A meaner lot of cattle we do not believe it possible to collect together. They look like a crowd of old truck which has been put off to sell at auction; if one comes across a good article, it is only by chance. The prices vary little from last week.

Best quality is selling at.....  $\Phi 1 @ 10c.$   $\Phi$  lb.  
A few extra sold as high as.....  $10 1/2c.$  do.  
Fair quality do.....  $8 1/2 @ 9 1/2c.$  do.  
Inferior do.....  $7 @ 8c.$  do.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Bees	7c. @ 10 1/2c.
Cows and Calves	$\Phi 30 @ \Phi 75.$
Veals	$\Phi 1c. @ 7c.$
Sheep	$\Phi 2 @ \Phi 3.$
Lambs	$\Phi 1.50 @ \Phi 4.50.$
Swine	$\Phi 4 @ \Phi 4 1/2.$

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Bees,..... 1840	1463
Cows,..... 8	—
Veals,..... 107	—
Sheep and lambs,..... 1778	—
Swine,..... 1581	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad..... 300  
By the Harlem Railroad..... 353  
By the Hudson River Railroad..... 500  
By the Hudson River Steamboats..... 75  
New-York State furnished, 334; Pennsylvania, 333;  
Ohio, 172; Illinois, 110; Kentucky, 157; Connecticut, 54;  
New-Jersey, 11.

We give the following names of owners, and where the cattle are from, and by whom sold:

Owners.	State.	Salesmen.	No.
White & Ulery	Penn.	Owners	142
Frank Ferguson	Ky.	Geo. Toffey	92
J. W. Hatch	Ill.	Hurd	65
Lem. Bush	Ky.	W. H. Beiden	63
Sidell & Co.	Ohio	Geo. Ayrault	95
Wellington & Martin	N. Y.	Owners	37
Thomas M. Vall	do.	Owners	12
A. Chandler	Penn.	J. A. Merritt	109
F. Jacoby	Ill.	Barney Bartam	51
Teed & Barnes	Penn.	Owners	85
Freeman & Bartlett	N. Y.	Hoffman	107
Alva Mead	Conn.	Owner	44
John Carpenter	N. Y.	Owner	32
P. A. Crow	Ohio	Owner	17
Miner & Toffey	N. Y.	Owners	16
Haight & Merritt	Conn.	Owners	10
Sam Robbins	N. Y.	Owner	17
John Retter	Ohio	Jo. W. Williams	60
Phillips & Carey	N. Y.	Owners	29
J. B. Roe	do.	Owner	18
D. D. Hunt	do.	do.	16
J. L. Mores	do.	do.	20
S. Sandford	do.	do.	10
Wm. Whiting	do.	do.	20
Messrs. Hoag	do.	Owners	60
Kelley & Drew	do.	do.	55
Geo. Ayrault	do.	Owner	40
W. Sherman	do.	do.	24
R. Boies	Ohio	Culver & Hurd	66

#### SHEEP MARKET.

Monday, Dec. 11, 1854.

The Sheep Market opened a little more favorably last Monday, but towards the close of the week it became overstocked and exceedingly dull. The appearance is a little better this morning though there are large quantities on hand, especially of lambs.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Ashes—	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	$\Phi 100$ lb. — @ 7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	7 00 @ —
Beeswax—	
American Yellow.....	— 28 @ — 30
Bristles—	
American, Gray and White.....	— 45 @ — 50
Coal—	
Liverpool Orrel.....	$\Phi$ chaldron — @ 7 50
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	8 — @ 7 50
Pictou.....	8 — @ —
Anthracite.....	$\Phi 2,000$ lb. 7 — @ 7 50

Cotton—	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Middling.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Middling Fair.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Fair.....	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	11

Cotton Bagging—	
Gunny Cloth.....	$\Phi$ yard — 12 1/2 @ — 13
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —

Coffee—	
Java.....	$\Phi$ lb. — 13 @ — 13 1/2
Mocha.....	— 14 @ — 14 1/2
Brazil.....	— 9 @ — 11
Maracubo.....	— 10 @ — 11
St. Domingo.....	(cash) — 9 @ — 10 1/2

Flax—	
Jersey.....	$\Phi$ lb. — 8 @ — 9

**Tallow**—  
American, Prime..... P<sup>b</sup> 11½@— 12½

**TERMS**—(invariably cash before insertion):  
 Ten cents per line for each insertion.  
 Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.  
 Advertisements standing three months one-third less.  
 Ten words make a line.  
 No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

**APPLE QUINCE SEED**—A prime article for stocks—for sale by  
WM. DAY,  
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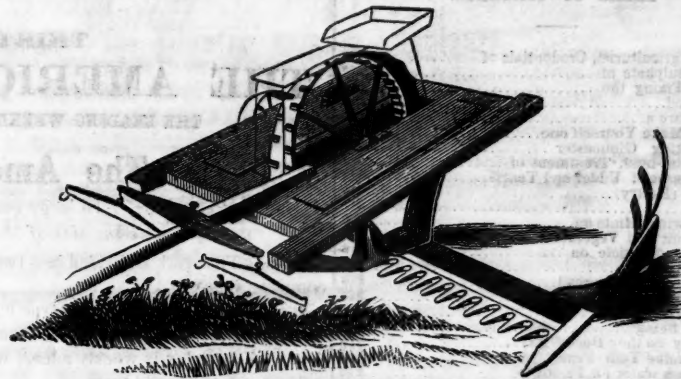
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